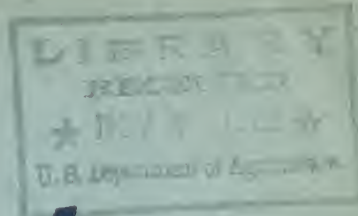


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Better Plants

— By Farr



First Edition
1922-23

Bertrand H. Farr—
Wyomissing Nurseries Co.
Wyomissing, Penna.

Directions • Suggestions • Information

LOCATION. Wyomissing adjoins the city of Reading. It is three and one-half hours from New York and one and one-half hours from Philadelphia, by frequent trains over the Pennsylvania or Reading roads.

Visitors arriving over the Reading Railway from Philadelphia should get off at the Franklin Station, one square from Penn Street. Express trains from New York without change by way of Easton, and trains from the north and west go to the outer station, where trolley may be taken to Fifth and Penn Streets, with transfer to Wyomissing.

The Pennsylvania Station is at the Penn Street bridge, over which all cars for Wyomissing pass, and are reached by a stairway leading from the station. Visitors from a distance will be met at the train by motor, if due notice is sent in advance of their arrival.

Our office, at the corner of Garfield Avenue and Wyomissing Boulevard, can be reached by taking any trolley going west on Penn Street from the business center of Reading. These cars are marked West Lawn, Wernersville, Womelsdorf, or Sinking Spring, Route No. 14, and one should leave the car at Wyomissing Boulevard.

VISITORS. I am always glad to welcome visitors who are interested in hardy plants. The first week in June the German Irises are at their height, together with the Pyrethrums, Oriental Poppies, etc. At this time the early and midseason Peonies are also at their best. Late-blooming Peonies come a week later, Japan Iris early in July, and Hardy Phlox the last of the month.

The growing stock has all been planted on 265 acres, located inside the limits of Reading, most of the remaining portion, including the Specimen Garden, being in Wyomissing, and all within five to ten minutes' walk from the office.

SHIPPING FACILITIES. The Reading and Pennsylvania railroads, and the American Railway Express Company, place us in communication with all points.

SHIPPING SEASONS. The shipping seasons are, of course, dependent upon the range of the spring and fall planting seasons.

In spring we can ship all varieties as soon as the ground opens, usually about March 15th, and continue to about June 15th. All orders for peonies, shrubs and trees should be on hand before March 15th, since we must stop shipment of these varieties as soon as they break into heavy bud.

Fall shipping activities begin and increase as various varieties become dormant. Orders should be placed during June, July and August. Shrubs and trees cannot be shipped until after the first heavy frost.

SHIPPING METHODS. Shipments are made by parcel post, express or freight, depending upon the season, the location of the customer and the nature of the order. If customers have no preference we use our good judgment. **All carrying charges are to be paid by the customer.**

PACKING. Since we guarantee safe arrival, it is to our advantage to pack as well as we know how. **No charge is made for packing excepting on orders for shrubs, trees and evergreens which amount to less than \$10.**

CANADIAN ORDERS cannot be sent by mail— they must go by express. If remittance is made in Canadian currency, we absorb half the difference of exchange.

TERMS. Cash with the order or, if satisfactory commercial rating or reference is given, shipment will be gladly made on open account 30 days net.

REMITTANCES. Customers' personal checks preferred and will be customers' receipt. Any other form accepted.

GUARANTEE. All shipments are guaranteed to reach customers in a satisfactory condition and to be true to name. I assume all the risk of transportation. No substitutions are made unless requested. In short, I know that our success depends upon the satisfaction given our customers and our guarantee covers satisfaction to any reasonable extent.

On the customers' part it is necessary

- (a) To order early.
- (b) To report arrival in doubtful condition within three days after receipt of the order.
- (c) To accept damaged shipments but to have carrier's agent note its condition.
- (d) To settle the account within 30 days after date of shipment.

CORRESPONDENCE. Write me concerning your garden problems whenever and as often as you please. It may be impossible to reply to your inquiries personally, but I have competent and experienced assistants who will reply in an intelligent and satisfactory manner. Our inquiry department and landscape department are of assistance to thousands yearly.

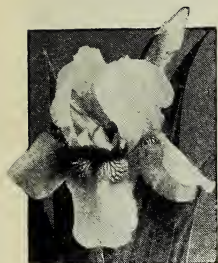
Weights and parcel-post and express rates from Reading, Pa., to various points

POST OFFICE	Zone	By PARCEL POST				By EXPRESS			
		5 lbs.	10 lbs.	20 lbs.	50 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	20 lbs.	50 lbs.
Atlanta, Ga.....	5	\$0.32	\$0.62	\$1.22	\$3.02	\$0.54	\$0.73	\$1.13	\$2.32
Boston, Mass.....	3	.14	.24	.44	1.04	.43	.53	.71	1.25
Buffalo, N. Y.....	3	.14	.24	.44	1.04	.43	.53	.71	1.25
Burlington, Vt.....	3	.14	.24	.44	1.04	.44	.54	.73	1.31
Chicago, Ill.....	5	.32	.62	1.22	3.02	.50	.64	.95	1.83
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4	.23	.43	.83	2.03	.44	.55	.76	1.39
Denver, Colo.....	7	.51	1.01	2.01	5.01	.72	1.10	1.85	4.12
Galveston, Texas.....	6	.41	.81	1.61	4.01	.69	1.06	1.76	3.88
Helena, Mont.....	8	.60	1.20	2.40	6.00	.87	1.40	2.46	5.61
Jacksonville, Fla.....	5	.32	.62	1.22	3.02	.57	.79	1.23	2.56
Louisville, Ky.....	4	.23	.43	.83	2.03	.50	.64	.95	1.83
Los Angeles, Calif.....	8	.60	1.20	2.40	6.00	1.01	1.68	3.01	6.99
Minneapolis, Minn.....	5	.32	.62	1.22	3.02	.58	.82	1.29	2.70
Nashville, Tenn.....	5	.32	.62	1.22	3.02	.53	.69	1.06	2.10
New Orleans, La.....	6	.41	.81	1.61	4.01	.62	.89	1.47	3.15
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	3	.14	.24	.44	1.04	.43	.53	.71	1.25
Portland, Ore.....	8	.60	1.20	2.40	6.00	1.02	1.69	3.05	7.09
Richmond, Va.....	3	.14	.24	.44	1.04	.43	.53	.71	1.25
San Francisco, Calif.....	8	.60	1.20	2.40	6.00	1.03	1.75	3.15	7.35
Seattle, Wash.....	8	.60	1.20	2.40	6.00	1.01	1.68	3.01	6.99
St. Louis, Mo.....	5	.32	.62	1.22	3.02	.52	.68	1.01	2.00

NOTE.—The limit of weight for parcel post beyond the first, second and third zones is 50 pounds

BETTER PLANTS . . . *By* FARR

FIRST EDITION, 1922-23



FOR a long time I have had in mind the printing of a catalogue of "Better Plants" which should be known and grown in all good gardens; a book that would be of help and make its appeal to the millions of owners of small home gardens, rather than to the occasional millionaire or plant fancier; a book at such a modest cost that it can be mailed without limitation or cost to any garden-lover who may wish a copy.

The title, "Better Plants by Farr," that I have adopted as my business slogan, may impress some at first as an egotistical assertion. I do not mean it in that sense; rather, it represents an ideal towards which all of us are striving, myself and the faithful associates who have grown and developed with the business here, and who, by their conscientious efforts, have helped me to the success so far achieved. We have always tried to do our best, but it is not enough. We realize that absolute perfection can only be striven for, never fully attained; but we may hope and expect that each year's experience will enable us to excel our best efforts of previous years. Many years of experience have shown the mistakes that have been made and pointed the way to improved methods and service. The term "Better Plants" is very broad in its scope. It means better cultivation, better packing and shipping, better and more prompt service in the office, and most important, to select for the inexperienced gardener, out of the hundreds of varieties in the trade, those which will give the most satisfactory results and the ones really worth while.

That is what we undertake to do in this book, especially in the Peony and Iris lists, where we have dropped and will discard upwards of two hundred varieties, not in every case because they are bad, but because they are not good enough to keep while similar varieties exist that are better. The American Peony Society and the American Iris Society have done a remarkable work in the symposium issued, giving the rating of each variety according to a tabulation of the votes of the members. These ratings we have printed and have omitted all those varieties whose average is less than six out of a possible ten points.

In this book I have also omitted all the extremely high priced novelties, as these are of interest more to the peony and iris fans, rather than to the average grower who desires an abundance of fine blooms at moderate cost. For the information of those interested, an appended list of novelties will be found at the end of the Peony and Iris sections.

My enthusiasm has led me to become a collector and I have not been, and do not expect to be, satisfied unless I can have in my possession every variety of Peony and Iris worth while.

Farr's Hardy Plant Specialties. I have every reason to be proud of the compliments given this book which is everywhere acknowledged to be a valuable book of reference, but it has grown to be too voluminous and costly for general distribution. However, it is not my intention to abandon its publication. The eighth edition is now in preparation; it is my intention to broaden its scope, making it not only a general book of gardening, but a complete manual of the Peony and the Iris, finer in every way than any previous edition. It will not be a catalogue, but a standard book, to be reprinted only as editions become exhausted. For **Farr's Hardy Plant Specialties** a charge will be made to cover the cost of publication.

I want to thank my friends and patrons who have allowed me to share with them the joy of gardening by admitting me to their confidence. To me it means life in the fullest sense, and if I can be instrumental in adding ever so little to the beauty and happiness of the world, I feel that life is worth while.

Wyomissing, Penna.
October 1, 1922

BERTRAND H. FARR



There are allurements in Peonies that captivate both mistress and master. Garden of A. H. Bailey, Paxtang, Pa.

The Peony

THERE is a touch of romance in a garden of Peonies that can never be lost in the mere practical use of the plants. In ancient days the blooms were the pride and treasure of emperors, the theme of poet's song and story.

Today they hold the place of honor in American gardens, still retaining their old-time charms. In June their loveliness rivals the rose, and all summer long the clean green foliage acts as a foil for later blooming perennials. Peonies are an asset to every garden, increasing in value every year.

Everyone loves the Peony; in every garden it may be found, from the single clump beside the doorway of the humblest cottage, or the prized collection in the amateur's garden, where they outrival the rose in fragrance and color, to the broad vistas of the millionaire's estate, where, planted in great masses, they surpass the rhododendron in size and magnificence of bloom. And yet how few really know the modern Peony, for those commonly seen are but a few of the older, large-flowering varieties, or the early red "Piney" of the old-fashioned garden; rich in color, but of small size, fleeting duration and offensive odor.

The Peony of today has been cultivated in Europe but a little more than a half-century. It is descended from *Paeonia albiflora*, a native of Siberia. Knowing this, I can well understand why it thrives so luxuriantly in the rich alluvial soil of our western states, and why it is *the flower for the great Northwest, enduring, as it does, the most intense cold without injury.*

For many years I have devoted my entire time during their blooming season in June to the study of Peonies, first in my own fields, afterward for six successive years as a member of the Nomenclature Committee for the American Peony Society at Ithaca, where the society, under the auspices, and with the assistance of, Cornell University, about 12 years ago established a test planting of Peonies, consisting of all the available known varieties contributed by the most prominent growers in America and Europe, for the purpose of identifying and accurately describing all distinct varieties, to straighten out the almost

hopeless confusion that then existed in Peony nomenclature. The success of this work is shown in the fact that the nearly three thousand names contained in the Cornell Check List were sifted down to about four hundred distinct varieties.

In the propagation of Peonies or the raising of new varieties, there is no easy, royal road to quick results. It takes four to six years before blooms may be had from seed, and if, perchance, one seedling in a thousand has sufficient merit and distinction to justify its introduction as a new variety, it takes many more years to raise, by the slow process of division, sufficient stock to be able to offer it to the trade. That is why the new varieties are so expensive. Unlike a new rose or carnation, which in a few months can be increased to an unlimited number from cuttings, it takes years to acquire a few plants of a new Peony, and even today some of the oldest varieties are still scarce. The professional cannot afford to wait so long for results, so most of the work with the Peony has been done by those whose love for the flowers themselves, and the fascination of watching them grow, has been their chief incentive.

Intrinsic Value of Peonies.—A glance through the various catalogues of today will reveal the fact that varieties which were among the earlier introductions are still among the rarest and highest-priced kinds. The Peony can only be multiplied slowly, by division of the old clumps, and the demand for the choicer kinds has always been greater than the supply.

It can be readily understood, then, why **a collection of fine Peonies constitutes a most valuable asset**, steadily increasing in value from year to year.

In many places Peonies are grown in large quantities exclusively for cut-flowers, which on Memorial Day are in great demand at good prices, and yield a very profitable income from the investment. For social functions, weddings, and church decoration, nothing is more suitable. For home and table decorations they are exceedingly effective, and last in water longer than most other flowers. By placing the buds in cold storage they may be kept in good condition for a month, and this practice is now being followed in many large cities with profitable results.

For outdoor planting they may be effectively used in almost every conceivable location, as single clumps or large beds on the lawn, in long rows bordering drives, walks, and division lines, or in producing broad landscape effects in the open fields—thriving everywhere, either in open sun or light shade, excepting only such places where water is accustomed to stand.

Time to Plant.—Peonies may be planted with perfect safety any time from the middle of August till the ground freezes in the fall, and in the early spring until growth has advanced too far. **September and October is the best time**, as they make a root-growth before winter, and bloom the following spring; thereby a **whole year is gained**, since late fall and spring plantings will not bloom until a year later.

Our shipping season for Peonies begins September 1 and continues until the ground freezes. Spring shipments begin about March 25 and continue through the month of April. Spring orders received after growth is advanced too far will be held until September.

Caution.—After being transplanted, Peonies will not produce typical blooms the first season, many fine double varieties throwing single or semi-double flowers, and it is not till the third year that the finest flowers are produced, and the taking of notes and making comparisons in a large collection should not be attempted before then.

Culture.—This is so simple that little need be said. They will abundantly repay good care and nourishment, but they resent an over-abundance of fresh manure too near the roots. A division of the clumps at long intervals when they become so crowded as to interfere with freedom of bloom, and the soil kept loose and free from weeds, is all that is necessary. Where grown for cut-flowers, they should not be disturbed oftener than is necessary; where they are grown for the sale of roots, they may be divided every second or third year. **Plant so that the eyes will be from 2 to 3 inches below the surface.**

Price quotations are based on roots grown for one to two years since being divided. Freshly cut divisions are not sent except in case of scarce and rare varieties, or where the size of the existing clumps makes it unavoidable, but in any case good, strong roots will be sent, which, planted early and given proper care, may reasonably be expected to bloom the following spring. Varieties differ so greatly in habit that the expressions "one-year" and "two-year," or the number of eyes, convey no meaning whatever. A strong root with one eye often is infinitely better than a weak one with many.

The American Peony Society Symposium Ratings

The most constructive and helpful work of the Society, next to its work on nomenclature and descriptions, has been the publication of the Symposium of votes by its members upon the merits of all the varieties in general cultivation. A vote of 10 points means that the variety is perfect, 9 points nearly perfect, 8 points extra good, 7 points good, 6 points medium, etc. The rating figure which I am prefixing to the name of each variety that has been voted upon represents the average of all the votes on the variety. Where ratings have been omitted, the variety has not been voted upon.

I have always avoided the excessive use of superlative adjectives, believing that the official descriptions of the Society, which give all the facts regarding the form, color, season of bloom, and habit, to be all that is necessary. Now to these facts are added the combined opinion of many who actually grow them. What possible combination of adjectives could be used to exploit the charms of a Peony that rates but 5? Or



A portion of the famous Peony collection at Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y.

what more can be said in praise of one that rates 9? In this book of "Better Plants" I have omitted all those that have a rating below 6. This means that nearly one hundred varieties will disappear from our list, and the stock will be entirely discarded and not again offered for sale. Some of those dropped are old friends of mine and it is with a pang of regret that I bid them good-by; but the majority have spoken and I must obey. It is not that the discarded ones are so poor. You know I have said, "There are no really bad Peonies," and I still believe it; but some are better, and the list of Better Peonies is long enough to satisfy everyone. I do not consider the time I have spent on the discarded lot wasted, for I have had the time of my life collecting and growing them all. It has been great fun and I have learned to know Peonies.

In addition to these discarded varieties, I am excluding from my general list in this book all of the very high-priced kinds, because, to have beautiful Peonies in your garden, which is what the average gardener wants, it is not necessary to start with the expensive ones. Many of them are of such recent introduction that they have not as yet received a rating, and they are expensive simply because stocks are so limited that it would be impossible to supply them in any quantity to the general public. Later on if the lure of the Peony bewitches you as it has me and hundreds of others, you will want them and can add some of these to your collection from time to time. As for me, I want and expect always to have every new Peony introduced that is worth while; and as a matter of reference for those who may be interested, I am printing the names and prices of all the additional new and scarce varieties I have on page 14. Of most of these I can spare a few plants to those who wish them. All of them will be fully described in the eighth edition of "Farr's Hardy Plant Specialties," to be published in January, 1923.

My prices are the lowest possible consistent with the fact that I guarantee every variety to be absolutely true to name, and send out only freshly dug plants that we grow in Wyomissing.

Explanation of American Peony Society Descriptions

All of the descriptions in the following list **except those marked *** are abbreviated from the detailed descriptions in the official bulletins of the American Peony Society, in the following order:

Name; originator and date of origin; type of flower; color, with page and number of shade in the color chart; fragrance, if especially pleasing; habit of plant; and season of bloom.

Peonies are classified as follows:

Single. Those with a single row of wide guards, and a center of yellow pollen-bearing stamens.

Semi-Double. Those with several rows of wide petals, and a center of stamens and partially transformed petaloids.

Japanese. These have wide guards the same as the singles, but with the stamens and anthers greatly enlarged into narrow, thick petaloids of various colors, tipped with vestiges of yellow; the anthers are without pollen.

Anemone. A step farther in the process of doubling, with the stamens all transformed into short, narrow petals, forming a round cushion in the center of the flower.

Crown. In this type wide petals are developed in the center of the flower, forming a high crown, with the narrow short petals forming a ring or collar around it. Often the crown and guards are of one color, and the collar another, or of a lighter shade.

Bomb. The next step, in which all the center petals are uniformly wide, approaching the guards, but distinctly differentiated from them, forming a globe-shaped center without collar or crown.

Semi-Rose. Flowers in which the petals are all uniformly wide, but are loosely built, with a few pollen-bearing stamens visible, or nearly concealed.

Rose. The process of doubling is completed, all stamens fully transformed into evenly arranged wide petaloids, similar to the guards, forming a perfect rose-shaped bloom.

Colors. The chart used contains about 360 colors, in about 1,440 shades. Most of the technical names of the colors explain themselves, a few are at variance with the popular conception, and the following comparisons will be of assistance:

Hydrangea-pink is *light shell-pink*; **pale lilac-rose**, a shade deeper; **mauve-rose**, *light pink*; **violet-rose**, *medium-light pink*; **mauve**, *deep pink, with purple tinge* (example, *Edulis superba*); **lilac**, *pale pink*; **solferino-red**, *medium-light pink* (example, *Modeste Guerin*); **Tyrian rose**, *brilliant red* (example, *Felix Crousse*); **aniline-red**, *similar to Tyrian rose, with less of a purple tint* (example, *Henri Demay*); **purple-garnet**, *dark garnet of a blackish crimson* (example, *M. Martin Cahuzac*); **dark crimson**, *contains more purple than garnet*. Rose-magenta or carmine-rose, dull purple-lake, and deep carmine-violet are shades of dark crimson as found in *Delachei*, *Pierre Dessert*, and *Edouard Andre*.

The figures 1 (155), 2 (155), etc., refer to the number of the color in the chart, the figure outside of the parenthesis indicating the degree of intensity. They are inserted only for the benefit of any who may wish to use them as an aid to the identification of their own varieties.

Fragrance, where not mentioned, is understood to be absent or not especially pleasing.

The abbreviation and figures following the variety name (Cal. 1855) indicate the introducer's name and the year of introduction. The names and their abbreviations are, *Anderson* (And.), *Calot* (Cal.), *Crousse* (Cr.), *Delache* (Del.), *Dessert & Mechin* (D. & M.), *Dessert* (Des.), *Donkalaer* (Don.), *Foulard* (Fo.), *Gombault* (Gom.), *Guerin* (Gr.), *Goos & Koeneman* (G. & K.), *Hollis* (Hol.), *Kelway* (Kel.), *Lemoine* (Lem.), *Mechin* (Mech.), *Miellez* (Miel.), *Parmentier* (Par.), *Richardson* (Rich.), *Rosenfield* (Ros.), *ThurLOW* (Thur.), *Verdier* (Verd.), *Verhille* (Ver.), *Whitley* (Whit.), *Wallace* (Wal.).



One of the paths in Peony-time at Farr's gardens

FARR · BETTER PEONY GROUPS

I realize that there are many who have not the time or inclination, or who will not feel competent, to make a selection from a long list of Peonies, and for the assistance of such I offer the following groups. These have been arranged with great care, and cover as wide a range of color and blooming season as possible, with the idea of giving the greatest possible value for the amount invested. For descriptions, see General List. Quantity discounts are not allowed on these collections.

Farr · Better Group 1

Special offer of ten Peonies at a low price; all free bloomers, with large handsome flowers.

6.9 Armandine Mechin.....	\$1 00	6.1 Duchesse d'Orleans.....	\$0 50
6.7 Arsene Meurit.....	50	7.1 General Bertrand.....	75
6.5 Beaute Francaise.....	50	6.9 Louis Van Houtte.....	60
7.1 Candidissima.....	50	6.5 Madame Coste.....	50
6.4 Dr. Bretonneau. (Verd.).....	50	6.8 Queen Victoria.....	75

Amounting to \$6.10. Complete for \$5

Farr · Better Group 2

Ten extra-choice Peonies of special merit.

8.0 Boule de Neige.....	\$0 75	7.4 Admiral Togo.....	\$1 50
7.8 Duc de Wellington.....	75	7.7 Enchantment.....	1 50
7.4 Mademoiselle Marie Calot.....	75	7.6 Goliath.....	1 50
7.3 Duke of Clarence.....	75	7.2 Paul Fischer.....	3 00
7.4 Princess Beatrice.....	75	7.7 Mireille.....	1 00

Amounting to \$12.25. Complete for \$10. Groups 1 and 2 for \$14

Farr · Better Group 3

Ten of the best Peonies in existence, regardless of price.

8.4 Felix Crousse.....	\$1 00	8.5 Germaine Bigot.....	\$2 00
8.7 James Kelway.....	2 00	8.6 Madame August Dessert.....	2 00
8.8 Karl Rosenfield.....	3 00	8.9 Madame Emile Lemoine.....	1 50
9.0 Milton Hill.....	3 00	8.1 John Richardson.....	3 50
8.6 Albert Crousse.....	3 00	8.5 La Fontaine. (Lem.).....	3 50

Amounting to \$24.50. Complete for \$20. Groups 2 and 3 for \$29

The three groups complete, amounting to \$42.85, for \$33



In my opinion the white Peony Albatre is one of the very best varieties

General List of Peonies

Quantity Discounts for Peonies. In place of quoting ten and hundred rates for Peonies, customers may make their own selection from the general list on pages 7 to 13 in any quantities desired as follows:

- Peony orders amounting to between \$15 and \$30 are subject to a discount of 10 per cent.
- Peony orders amounting to between \$30 and \$60 are subject to a discount of 12 per cent.
- Peony orders amounting to between \$60 and \$125 are subject to a discount of 15 per cent.
- Peony orders amounting to \$125 and upwards are subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

Discounts not applicable on Peony collections.

For key to figures preceding varieties see Symposium, page 3

7.6 ADELAIDE E. HOLLIS. (Hol. 1907.) Large, compact, globular, crown. Uniform rose-white (8), changing to pure white. Fragrance XX. A pleasing color. Tall, strong, free bloomer. Extra fine. Mid-season. \$5.

7.4 ADMIRAL TOGO. (Hol. 1907.) Medium, compact, flat, semi-rose type. Unusually dark crimson-carmine, 6-7 (159), uniform color throughout, without silver tips; does not fade. Medium tall, strong, erect, free bloomer. Very dark green foliage, veined red. Midseason. \$1.50.

8.7 ALBATRE. (Cr. 1885.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Milk-white shaded ivory, wide center petals tinged lilac, edged with a minute line of carmine. Fragrance X. Very strong, vigorous, tall grower, very free bloomer. Midseason. (Unsurpassed by any other white Peony in my list.) \$1.

8.6 ALBERT CROUSSE. (Cr. 1893.) Very large, flat, compact, bomb. Rose-white, 3(8), flecked crimson. Fragrant. Tall, erect, free bloomer. Late. Extra. \$1.50.

7.1 ALEXANDER DUMAS. (Gr. 1862.) Medium size, light violet-rose, 1(154), crown. Creamy white collar of narrow petals, mingled with the wide center petals. Fragrant. Medium height, free bloomer. Early midseason. Good cut-flower variety. 75 cts.

7.2 ALICE DE JULVECOURT. (Pele 1857.) Syn. Triumphans Gandevensis. Medium-sized, compact globular crown. Guards and center lilac-white, prominently flecked with crimson, collar cream. Fragrant. Medium tall and free. Good. 75 cts.

6.9 ARMANDINE MECHIN. (Mech. 1880.) Large, medium, compact, flat, semi-rose type. Violet-crimson, 4(168), showing stamens. Medium strong, spreading habit, free bloomer. Midseason. \$1.

6.7 ARSENE MEURET. (Verd. 1854.) Large, globular, semi-rose type. Clear violet-rose. 1(154), tipped silver. Medium tall, free bloomer. Midseason. 50 cts.

8.0 *ASSMANNSHAUSEN. (G. & K. 1912.) Pure snow-white. Large, loose flowers of flat rose type. Very fragrant. Late blooms. \$5.

7.8 AUGUSTIN D'HOUE. (Cal. 1867.) Syn. Marechal MacMahon. Large, medium compact, bomb. Dark, brilliant sofferino-red. 5(157), slight silvery reflex. Medium tall, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra. 75 cts.

8.0 AURORE. (Des. 1904.) Large, flat, loose, semi-rose type. Lilac-white, 1(7), collar lighter, center flecked with crimson; stamens prominent. Medium tall, compact. Late. Good. \$2.

9.0 BARONESS SCHROEDER. (Kel. 1899.) Very large, globular, rose type. Flesh-white fading to milk-white. Fragrance XX. Tall, strong growth, very free bloomer. One of the finest Peonies grown. Midseason. \$1.50.

6.5 BEAUTE FRANCAISE. (Gr. 1850.) Medium-sized, compact, crown. Guards and crown pale lilac-rose, 1(178), cream-white collar, center flecked carmine. Fragrant. Strong, erect, medium dwarf. Midseason. 50 cts.

7.9 *BEAUTY'S MASK. (Hol. 1904.) Blush-white, tinted lilac, showing some pale yellow petaloids, giving it a distinct appearance. \$2.

***BERNARDINE.** (Kel. 1908.) Large, semi-double, deep crimson. \$1.50.

***BIRKET FOSTER.** (Kel. 1909.) Full, double, bright crimson-scarlet. \$1.

8.0 BOULE DE NEIGE. (Cal. 1862.) Very large, medium globular, compact, semi-rose type. Milk-white, guards and center prominently flecked crimson. Tall, erect, free bloomer; extra good. Early midseason. 75 cts.

7.1 CANDIDISSIMA. (Cal. 1856.) Full double rose type. Pure white, with sulphur center; carpeloides in center tipped green. Fragrance XX. Tall, vigorous, free bloomer. Early. 50 cts.

7.2 CARMEN. (Lem. 1898.) Very large, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Hydrangea-pink 1(132), suffused with fine pale lilac dots. Center flecked crimson. Tall, erect, healthy grower. Midseason. \$2.

6.3 CARNEA TRIUMPHANS. (Gr. 1852.) Medium size, loose crown. Guards and crown pale pink, 3(154), collar amber-white. Fragrant. Habit medium. Midseason. 50 cts.

7.2 CHARLES SEDGWICK MINOT. (Rich.) Large, compact, globular, bomb. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178). Tall grower, medium habit. Midseason. Fragrance XX. Very good variety. \$5.

7.6 CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN. (Hol. 1904.) Large, globular, compact rose type. Uniform light sofferino-red, 1(157). Fragrance X. Tall, erect, medium-compact habit. Late. \$2.

CHRISTINE SHAND. (Kel.) Large, compact, flat, rose type. Uniform light violet-rose, 1(154). Erect, compact, medium height. Late. \$1.

GENERAL LIST OF PEONIES, continued

7.5 **CLAUDE GELLEE.** (Lem. 1904.) Large, medium, compact, flat, rose type. Uniform creamy white 1(10). Fragrance X. Type and color of bloom same as Alsace Lorraine. Dwarf compact grower. Late. \$2.

7.2 **COQUELIN.** (Des. 1905.) Medium size, flat, loose, semi-double. Light Tyrian rose, becoming silver-tipped, 1(155). Dwarf, drooping habit. Early. \$1.50.

6.1 **CURIOSITY.** (D. & M. 1886.) Large, globular, anemone type. Violet-red, 4(180), narrow center petals tipped yellow. Fragrance X. Tall grower. Midseason. 75 cts.

7.7 **DAYBREAK.** (Hol. 1910.) Large, flat, loose, semi-double. Uniform violet-rose, 4(154). Erect, medium height. Early. \$2.

***DEEMSTER.** (Kel. 1909.) Very deep chocolate-maroon. Semi-double. \$1.50.

7.1 **DELACHEI.** (Del. 1856.) Large, medium compact, rose type. Violet-crimson, 4(168), slightly tipped silver. Strong, erect, medium height, very free bloomer. Late midseason. Extra good for garden or commercial plantings. 75 cts.

7.6 **DELICATISSIMA.** (Unknown.) Large rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178), carpels greenish yellow and very hairy, stigmas creamy white. Fragrant. Very strong, tall grower, fine habit, free bloomer. Extra-good keeper and shipper. Midseason. Very similar to Floral Treasure. 75 cts.

DOROTHY E. KIBBY. (Hol. 1907.) White flushed sulphur. A high, fine flower. \$3.

DR. BONAVIA. (Kel.) Very large, semi-rose type, very wide petals. Bright violet-rose, tipped silver. Very fragrant. Free bloomer. \$2.

6.4 **DR. BRETONNEAU.** (Verd. 1854.) Syn. Lady Bramwell. Medium to large, pale lilac-rose,

1(178), bomb. Center tipped cream-white, occasionally flecked crimson. Fragrant. Vigorous grower, free bloomer, splendid keeper. Early midseason. Extra-good commercial variety. 50 cts.

7.2 **DR. CAILLOT.** (Verd. 1856.) Very large semi-rose type. Brilliant, dark Tyrian rose, 3(155). Fragrant. Medium habit. Midseason. Good. 75 cts.

6.7 **DUC DE CAZES.** (Gr. 1850.) Medium size, loose crown. Dark pink (solferino-red), 4(157), silvery collar. Fragrant. Weak, spreading habit, free bloomer. Early. 75 cts.

7.8 **DUC DE WELLINGTON.** (Cal. 1859.) Large, bomb, with white guards and sulphur center. Fragrance XX. Medium tall, vigorous grower; free bloomer. Late. 75 cts.

8.1 **DUCHESS DE NEMOURS.** (Cal. 1856.) Medium size. Pure white crown, sulphur-white collar, no crimson flecks. Fragrant. Vigorous grower, medium height, very free bloomer. Early. Extra-good commercial variety, two days later than Festiva Maxima. 75 cts.

6.1 **DUCHESS D'ORLEANS.** (Gr. 1846.) Medium, large, compact, bomb. Guards deep pink (solferino-red), 1(157), center shaded salmon, with silvery reflex. Fragrant. Extra-strong, tall, free bloomer. Midseason. 50 cts.

7.3 **DUKE OF CLARENCE.** (Kel.) Very large, globular, medium-compact crown. Guards violet-rose, 3(154), collar cream-white, center flecked crimson. Fragrance X. Tall erect. Midseason. 75 cts.

8.3 **EDMOND LEBON.** (Cal. 1864.) Large, medium compact, rose type. Bright violet-rose, 3(154). Medium dwarf, medium bloomer. Midseason. 75 cts.



Lady Alexandra Duff growing in a garden in England

GENERAL LIST OF PEONIES, continued

7.6 **EDULIS SUPERBA**. (Lemon 1824.) Large, loose, flat crown. Bright mauve-pink, 2(181), collar mixed with narrow lilac petals, 1(176). Fragrance XXX. Early. Strong, upright; free bloomer. One of the best commercial pinks for Decoration Day. 60 cts.

7.4 **EDWIN FOREST**. (Hol. 1904.) Medium compact, globular, bomb type. Uniform very dark brilliant crimson, 5(168). Strong, tall grower. Late midseason. \$2.50.

7.7 **ENCHANTMENT**. (Hol. 1907.) Medium size, flat, semi-rose type. Uniform pale lilac-rose, 1(178), stamens visible. Drooping habit, tall, strong stems. Midseason. \$1.50.

7.0 **ETENDARD DU GRAND HOMME**. (Miel. 1855.) Very large, showy, wide petals, rose type. Brilliant red (Tyrian rose), 2(155). Fragrant, tall, strong grower. Late. \$1.

6.1 **ETIENNE MECHIN**. (Mech. 1880.) Large, medium compact, semi-crown. Brilliant dark violet-red, 4(180). Strong grower, free bloomer. Midseason. 75 cts.

8.6 **EUGENIE VERDIER**. (Cal. 1864.) Large, medium compact, flat, semi-rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132), collar lighter, center deeper, flecked crimson. Fragrance X. Tall, medium, erect, free bloomer. Midseason. Very distinct from Eugene Verdier, with which it is often confused. Extra-fine variety. \$1.50.

6.8 **EXCELSIOR**. (Terry.) Medium size, loose, globular, semi-rose type. Violet-purple. Fragrance XXX. Erect, tall, compact habit. Early. \$1.

8.4 **FELIX CROUSSE**. (Cr. 1881.) Large, globular, typical bomb. Brilliant red, 3(155). Fragrance X. Strong, vigorous grower, medium height, free bloomer. One of the best red varieties. \$1.

8.0 **FESTIVA**. (Don. 1838.) Large, full, double, rose type. Creamy white with crimson spots in the center. Fragrance XX. Dwarf grower; late bloomer. 75 cts.

9.3 **FESTIVA MAXIMA**. (Miel. 1851.) Very large, globular, rose type. Pure white center, prominently flecked crimson; outer petals sometimes faint lilac-white on first opening. Very tall, strong, vigorous grower. Early. Out of 84 symposium voters 31 rated it 10, which means absolute perfection. The general average of 9.3 proves it to be the most admired and popular white variety. 75 cts.

7.3 ***FRANCOIS ROUSSEAU**. (Des. 1909.) Rose-shaped flower intensely brilliant velvety red. Fine, erect habit, medium height. Early bloomer. I consider this one of the best and most effective of this color and believe, when better known, it will be rated much higher. \$4.

7.1 **GENERAL BERTRAND**. (Gr. 1845.) Syn. Madame Furtado. Large, compact, globular, typical bomb. Uniform solferino-red, 3(157), center slightly tipped silver. Tall, strong, upright grower. Fragrance XX. Early. Extra-good variety sometimes confused with Modeste Guerin. 75 cts.

6.8 **GENERAL CAVAGNAC**. (Cal. 1858.) Very large, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Light violet-rose, 1(154), edged lighter, center splashed crimson. Tall, erect, free bloomer. Late. \$1.

6.3 **GENERAL GRANT**. (Terry.) Medium size, medium compact, globular, bomb type. Solferino-red. Drooping, open habit. Midseason. 75 cts.

8.5 **GERMAINE BIGOT**. (Des. 1902.) Very large, medium compact, flat crown. Pale lilac-rose, center prominently flecked crimson, 2(130). Strong, erect, medium height, free bloomer. Midseason. \$2.

GIGANTEA. Syn. Lamartine. (Cal.)

6.5 ***GLOIRE DE DOUAI**. (Cal. 1860.) Large bloom; purplish scarlet. 75 cts.

7.3 **GOLDEN HARVEST**. (Ros. 1900.) Medium size, loose, bomb, or informal rose type. Guards pale lilac-rose, 1(130), center creamy white, developing many wide petals of a peach-blossom-pink, 1(127), on strong plants. Fragrant. Dwarf habit, very free bloomer. Midseason. Similar to Jeanne d'Arc, but more dwarf. 75 cts.

7.0 **GOLIATH**. (Hol. 1904.) Extra large, globular, compact, rose type, with wide petals. Tyrian rose, 1(155), slightly tipped silver. Fragrance XX. Tall, strong grower, and free bloomer. Midseason. Extra. \$1.50.

8.8 **GRANDIFLORA**. (Rich. 1883.) Very large, flat, rose type. Uniform rose-white, 2(7). Fragrance XX. Tall, erect, strong grower. Very late. Perhaps the most valuable late variety of its color. \$2.

8.1 **GRANDIFLORA NIVEA PLENA**. (Lemon 1824.) Large, globular, rose type. Guards milk-white, slight collar cream-white, but petals of all sizes, intermingled on first opening, delicately shaded salmon. Fragrance XX. Medium height, very early. \$1.50.

8.2 **GROVER CLEVELAND**. (Terry.) Very large, compact, rose type. Dark crimson, 4(168). Strong vigorous grower. Late. One of Terry's best. \$2.

HENRY WOODWARD. (Rich.) Syn. Grandiflora.

8.7 **JAMES KELWAY**. (Kel.) Very large, loose, semi-rose type. Rose-white, 1(8), changing to milk-white, tinged yellow at the base of petals. Strong grower, medium height. Early midseason. \$2.

7.6 **JOHN HANCOCK**. (Hol. 1907.) Very large, globular flower, semi-double. Deep carmine-rose, petals distinctly tipped silver. Fragrance XX. Strong, erect grower. Medium height. Free bloomer. Midseason. \$1.50.

8.1 **JOHN RICHARDSON**. (Rich.) Very large, compact, flat, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178). Fragrance XX. Erect, tall, compact habit. Midseason. Extra good. \$3.50.

8.8 **KARL ROSENFELD**. (Ros. 1908.) Very large, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Dark crimson, 4-5(168). Very strong, tall, compact grower and free bloomer. Midseason. A brilliant and striking variety. A prize-winner. \$3.

GENERAL LIST OF PEONIES, continued

9.1 ***LADY ALEXANDRA DUFF.** (Kel.) A much-sought variety of great distinction. Immense, cup-shaped flower, with extremely wide, imbricated petals. On young plants not well established, the side buds produce water-lily-shaped blooms showing a center of yellow stamens. The terminal buds on established plants, however, produce immense, full-double flowers. The outer petals are pale rose, gradually shading lighter toward the center to a rosy white. Highly perfumed. \$10.

7.8 **LAFAYETTE.** (Des. 1904.) Very large, compact, flat, rose type. Light violet-rose, washed white, 1(154). Fragrance XXX. Medium height. Midseason. Good. \$4.

6.9 **LA FONTAINE.** (Des. 1893.) Very large, loose, globular, semi-rose type, with prominent stamens. Dark crimson, 5(168). Tall, erect, strong habit. Midseason. Extra good. \$2.

LA FONTAINE. (Lem. 1904.) Large, globular, compact, bomb. Violet-rose, 2(154), collar lighter, guard petals very wide, narrow petals around the collar, center flecked with crimson. Fragrance X. Tall, strong grower. Late midseason. Extra. This is a distinct variety with a pleasing delicate color. \$3.50.

8.3 **LAMARTINE.** (Cal. 1860.) Syn. Gigantea. Very large, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(130), center shaded darker; guards and collar fading to rose-white. Agreeable, spicy fragrance, distinct from any other. Tall, free bloomer. Midseason. Very attractive. Must not be confused with the new variety of Lemoine's by the same name. \$1.50.



Lady Alexandra Duff

8.3 **LA ROSIERE.** (Cr. 1888.) Large, flat, medium compact, semi-double. Outer petals pure white, shading to cream-white in the center; pale green carpels with white stigma. Habit medium. Midseason. \$1.50.

7.5 **LA TULIPE.** (Cal. 1872.) Very large, flat, semi-rose type. Lilac-white, 1(176), outer guard petals striped crimson. Fragrant. Tall, strong grower; free bloomer. Late midseason. A good Peony on account of growth and general habit. 75 cts.

8.1 **LIVINGSTONE.** (Cr. 1879.) Very large, compact, perfect rose type. Pale lilac-rose (130), with silver tips, central petals flecked carmine. Very strong, medium height, free bloomer. Extra-good variety. \$1.50.

6.9 **LOUIS VAN HOUTTE.** (Cal. 1867.) Medium size, semi-rose type. Deep carmine-rose, 4(169), tipped silver, with fiery reflex. Very brilliant coloring. Fragrant. Medium height and habit. Late. 60 cts.

8.1 **LUCY E. HOLLIS.** (Hol. 1907.) Large, flat, compact, rose type. Outer petals violet-white, 1(7), center shading to pale lilac-rose, 1(178), flecked scarlet. Fragrance X. Habit medium. Very late. \$5.

6.4 **LUTEA PLENISSIMA.** (Buyck 1842.) Medium size, loose crown. Cream-white guard, sulphur center, tipped green. Fragrance X. Tall, vigorous, free bloomer. Midseason. \$1.

8.6 **MADAME AUGUSTE DESSERT.** (Des. 1899.) Very large, medium globular, semi-rose type. Uniform violet-rose, 1(154), guards and center slightly flecked crimson. Erect, medium height, free bloomer. Early midseason. \$2.

7.4 **MADAME BOLLET.** (Cal. 1867.) Very compact, globular rose type. Pale lilac-pink, 1(176), silvery reflex. Medium habit. Late midseason. 75 cts.

7.3 **MADAME BUCQUET.** (Des. 1888.) Large, loose, semi-rose type. Uniform, very dark crimson-amaranth. Fragrance X. Strong, upright, medium height, free bloomer. Very attractive, brilliant variety. Midseason. 75 cts.

8.1 **MADAME CALOT.** (Miel. 1856.) Very large, rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132), center shaded darker; collar tinted silver. Fragrance XX. Tall, strong grower, free bloomer. Early. 75 cts.

6.5 **MADAME COSTE.** (Cal. 1873.) Medium size, globular, bomb, developing a low crown. Guards and center hydrangea-pink, 1(132), collar cream-white, center flecked with crimson. Fragrance XX. Habit medium, free bloomer. Very early. 50 cts.

7.5 **MADAME DE GALHAU.** (Cr. 1883.) Medium large, compact, globular, rose type. Guards rose-white, 1(8), center pale lilac-rose, 1(130). Fragrance XX. Strong, medium height, free bloomer. Late. 75 cts.

GENERAL LIST OF PEONIES, continued

7.7 **MADAME DE VATRY.** (Gr. 1863.) Very large, compact, high crown. Lilac-white guards and crown, sulphur-white collar of wide petals, center flashed crimson. Fragrant. Medium height. Midseason. Extra. \$1.

7.9 **MADAME DE VERNEVILLE.** (Cr. 1885.) Large, very full, bomb. Pure white, center blush when first open, fading to pure white; prominent carmine flecks. Fragrance X. Medium height, extra-free bloomer. Extra good. 75 cts.

7.9 **MADAME DUCEL.** (Mech. 1880.) Large, globular, typical bomb. Light mauve-rose, 1(153), with silvery reflex. Fragrant. Strong grower, medium height, very free. Extra. 75 cts.

8.5 **MADAME EMILE GALLE.** (Cr. 1881.) Large, compact, flat rose type. Deep lilac-white or flesh-pink 2(7), changing to milk-white in the center. Medium tall, strong, free bloomer. One of the best late, very light pink varieties. \$1.

8.9 **MADAME EMILE LEMOINE.** (Lem. 1899.) Large, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Milk-white. Medium height, spreading habit. Midseason. Extra good. \$1.50.

7.7 **MADAME FOREL.** (Cr. 1881.) Large, very compact, imbricated rose type. Violet-rose, 1(154), with a silvery tipped center. Fragrance XX. Medium tall, spreading habit. Late. 75 cts.

7.9 **MADAME GEISSLER.** (Cr. 1880.) Very large, compact, globular, imbricated, rose type. Violet-rose, 1(54), tipped silver. Fragrance XXX. Spreading habit. Midseason. Extra. \$1.

7.3 ***MADAME REIGNOUX.** (Des. 1909.) Large, full flower. Velvety rose-carmine. \$2.50.

7.8 **MADemoiselle DESBUISSONS.** (Cr. 1893.) Large, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Guards violet-rose, 1(154), center fading to milk-white, visible stamens. Fragrance X. Strong, tall, free bloomer. Late. \$1.

8.0 ***MADemoiselle JEANNE RIVIERE.** (Riviere 1908.) Perfectly shaped flower of a pale rose, with sulphur-white center. Sweetly perfumed. \$5.

8.1 **MADemoiselle LEONIE CALOT.** (Cal. 1861.) Large, typical rose type. Very delicate rose-white, 2(8), center deeper shading, slight carmine tips; fine form, medium height. A delicately beautiful color combination, very distinct. Late midseason. \$1.

7.4 **MADemoiselle MARIE CALOT.** (Cal. 1872.) Large, very globular, rose type. Uniform milk-white, tinted flesh, flecked with crimson. Fragrance XX. Strong, medium height; fine when well established. Late midseason. 75 cts.

8.2 **MARCELLE DESSERT.** (Des. 1899.) Large, medium compact, high crown. Milk-white minutely splashed with lilac, center flecked crimson; very high crown. Fragrance XXX. Habit medium. Midseason. Extra. \$4.

7.5 **MARECHAL VAILLANT.** (Cal. 1864.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Dark

mauve-pink, 3(181). Tall, heavy, coarse stem, barely supporting the heavy bloom. Late. Good variety. 75 cts.

8.4 **MARGUERITE GERARD.** (Cr. 1892.) Large, compact, semi-rose type, developing into a crown with stamens. Very pale hydrangea-pink 1(132), fading to nearly white, central petals minutely flecked dark carmine. Strong, medium height, free bloomer. Late. \$1.50.

8.3 **MARIE JACQUIN.** (Verd.) Syns. Bridesmaid (Kel.), and Water-Lily (Barr.) Very large, globular, semi-double. Rose-white, fading to lilac-white; wide, incurved petals, showing an open center filled with yellow stamens like a water-lily. The plant is a strong, free bloomer. Midseason. Marie Jacquin is a distinct and beautiful variety; when originally introduced, all the flowers were single, but under skilful cultivation the blooms have gradually become double, until, at the present time, well-established plants occasionally produce full-double flowers that are of great beauty. \$1.

8.5 **MARIE LEMOINE.** (Cal. 1869.) Large, very compact, rose type. Pure white, with cream-white center, occasional carmine tip. Fragrant. Medium height, extra-strong stem. Very late. Extra-good commercial variety. \$1.

7.8 **MARY STUART.** (Cal. 1856.) Anemone crown type. Color a delicate lavender, flecked with crimson, which fades to pure white as the flower ages. Midseason. 75 cts.

6.7 **MARMONTEL.** (Cr. 1898.) Large, compact, globular, rose type. Light violet-rose, 1(154), silvery tipped. Fragrance X. Erect, medium height. Late. \$1.50.

8.0 ***MARQUIS C. LAGERGREN.** (Des. 1911.) Bright cherry-red with darker shading. \$3.50.

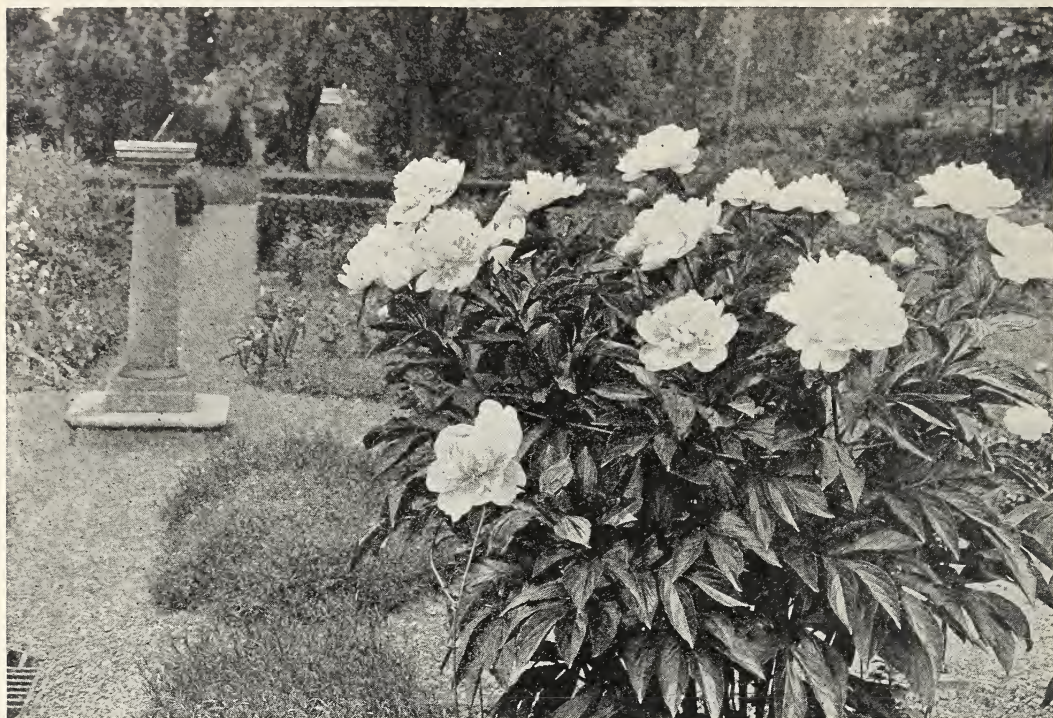
7.9 **MARY L. HOLLIS.** (Hol. 1907.) Large, flat, medium compact, rose type. Guards pale lilac-rose, 2(178), center lilac-white, showing yellow stamens. Tall, erect, compact habit. Very attractive bloom. Midseason. \$2.50.

7.4 **MASTERPIECE.** (Kel. 1895.) Syn. Mr. Manning. Medium size, semi-rose type. Brilliant Tyrian rose, 3(155). Fragrant. Tall grower, free bloomer. Very distinct and beautiful variety. Midseason. \$1.

8.7 **MIGNON.** (Lem. 1908.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Lacy white, 1(8), passing to amber-cream, center flecked crimson. Fragrance XXX. Medium, tall, strong grower. Midseason. Extra good. \$7.

7.6 **MILES STANDISH.** (Hol. 1904.) Rose type. Very compact, full, globe-shaped flower; color very rich, dark crimson; free bloomer. Late midseason. \$1.50.

9.0 **MILTON HILL.** (Rich.) Very large, globular, compact, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(130). Very distinct, pure color. Strong growth, medium height. Late. One of the finest varieties in existence. \$3.



The luxuriance of the lemon-tinted flowers of *Primevere* are quite distinct

GENERAL LIST OF PEONIES, continued

7.7 MIREILLE. (Cr. 1894.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Milk-white, 3(11). Very large center petals, distinctly edged dark crimson. Fragrance XXX. Strong, tall grower. Very late. Extra good. Similar to *Albatre*, but later. \$1.

9.2 MONSIEUR JULES ELIE. (Cr. 1888.) Very large, medium, compact high crown. Pale lilac-rose, 2(178), collar lighter, shaded amber-yellow at the base. Fragrance XX. Medium height, strong growth. Early. Extra. Ranks among the pinks as *Festiva Maxima* does among the whites. \$1.50.

7.1 MONSIEUR BOUCHARLAT AINE. (Cal. 1868.) Large, full, compact semi-rose type. Uniform light violet-rose, 1(154), with silvery reflex. Very strong, erect growth, medium height, free bloomer. Late midseason. Extra good. 75 cts.

6.3 MONSIEUR DE VILLENEUVE. (Verd. 1855.) Medium-sized, uniform, violet-red (180), crown. Medium height, free bloomer. Late. 75 cts.

8.3 MONSIEUR DUPONT. (Cal. 1872.) Large, flat, semi-rose type. Milk-white center splashed crimson, showing stamens. Fragrance X. Erect, tall, free bloomer. Midseason. Similar to *Boule de Neige*, but later. \$1.

7.4 *MOONBEAM. (Kel.) A very beautiful variety, entirely distinct in form. Flat, saucer-

shaped flower, with small tufted center. Soft pearly white, lightly shaded rose. \$2.

MOUNTEBANK. (Kel.) Very large anemone. Milk-white guards, center amber-yellow, 1(28). Fragrance X. Medium height, very showy. Midseason. Extra good for this type. \$2.50.

7.6 NORFOLK. (Rich.) Very large, compact, flat, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178). Fragrance X. Medium tall, compact. Late. Extra good. \$2.

7.2 PAUL FISCHER. (Rich.) Large, globular, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178). Erect, tall, medium habit. Fragrance XX. Midseason. \$3.

7.7 PHILOMELE. (Cal. 1861.) Medium size, low, flat crown. Guard bright violet-rose, anemone center of ligulated narrow amber-yellow petals, changing to cream; as the flower develops, a crown appears, bright rose, edged dark crimson. Fragrant. Very strong, upright grower, free bloomer. Midseason. Distinct and novel. \$1.50.

7.6 PIERRE DESSERT. (D. & M. 1890.) Large, medium compact, semi-rose type. Dark crimson-purple, 5(170), silvery tipped. Medium habit. One of the earliest dark reds. \$1.

7.5 PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. (Warnaar 1905.) Semi-rose type. Color deep rich, brilliant red. Midseason. \$1.50.

GENERAL LIST OF PEONIES, continued

PRESIDENT TAFT. Syn. Reine Hortense.

8.6 **PRIMEVERE.** (Lem. 1907.) Large, medium compact, flat, bomb type. Guards creamy white, 1(10), splashed scarlet; center light sulphur-yellow, 1(20). Fragrance XXX. Tall, strong grower. Midseason. The nearest approach to a yellow Peony. \$5.

7.6 **PRINCE OF DARKNESS.** (Brand 1907.) Large, loose semi-rose. Rich, dark maroon. Petals slightly fringed, with dark shadings on the edges. Early. \$1.50.

7.4 **PRINCESS BEATRICE.** (Kel. 1886.) Large, compact, high crown. Guards and crown light violet-rose, 1(154), collar cream-white, 1(10), center flecked crimson. Fragrant. Strong, vigorous, medium height, very free bloomer. Early midseason. Extra-good tricolor. 60 cts.

7.2 **PRINCESS IRENE.** (Kel.) Guard petals flesh-color, with center petals sulphur-yellow. Very good midseason to late. 75 cts.

7.0 **PRINCESS MAUD.** (Kel.) Medium size, compact, bomb. Broad, lilac-white guards, center amber-white, carpels yellowish green, with pink stigmas. Strong, upright, medium height. Late. A distinct and beautiful variety. \$1.50.

7.7 **PRINCESS MAY.** (Kel.) Guard petals delicate pink, center creamy yellow. Fragrance XX. Tall. \$1.50.

6.9 **PROLIFERA TRICOLOR.** (Lemon 1825.) Medium size, very loose anemone, developing a crown on well-established plants. Guards flesh-white, collar of sulphur-yellow, narrow ligulated petals; open pale rose crown, inclosing a tuft of sulphur-white petals and red carpels. Fragrant. Strong stems, medium height, free bloomer. Late. 75 cts.

6.8 **QUEEN VICTORIA.** (Kel.) Large, globular, medium loose, low crown. Milk-white guards, tinted flesh, center cream-white, with crimson spots. Fragrance X. Medium height, strong, free bloomer. Midseason. 75 cts.

8.7 **REINE HORTENSE.** (Cal. 1857.) Syn. Pres. Taft. Very large, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Uniform hydrangea-pink, 2(132), color minutely splashed on a white background, center prominently flecked crimson. Fragrance X. Very tall, long, stiff stems. Midseason. \$2.50.

7.2 **RUBRA SUPERBA.** (Rich. 1871.) Large, compact, informal rose type. Deep rose-carmine or crimson, 2(169). Fragrant. Medium grower and bloomer. Very late. Considered the best very late crimson. 75 cts.

7.1 **RUY BLAS.** (Des. 1905.) Medium size, flat semi-rose type. Pure mauve, 3(181), tipped silver. Dwarf, compact, free bloomer. Midseason. \$1.50.

6.8 **SAPHO.** (Lem. 1900.) Large, well-formed, compact, semi-rose type. Pure mauve, 1(188), with silvery reflex, prominently tipped silver. Tall, vigorous, free bloomer. Midseason. \$1.50.

SCHWINDT. (G. & K.) Flowers rich pink, with silver-pink guard petals; flat flower. \$3.

7.9 **SIMONNE CHEVALIER.** (Des. 1902.) Large, medium compact, crown. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178), slight collar cream-white. Fragrance XX. Habit medium. Early. \$2.

7.6 **SOLFATARE.** (Cal. 1861.) Large, medium, compact, bomb, developing a crown. Milk-white guards, sulphur collar, fading to sulphur-white. Until the introduction of Primevere the nearest approach to a yellow Peony. Fragrant. Medium height, spreading habit. Midseason. A very distinct and desirable variety. 75 cts.

7.4 **SOUVENIR DE GASPARD CALOT.** (Cal. 1865.) Large size, flat, rose type. Uniform pale lilac-rose, 1(178). Fragrant. Very tall grower, strong stem. Late. Sometimes confused with Eugene Verdier. 75 cts.

6.4 **SOUV. DE L'EXPOSITION DE BORDEAUX.** (Des. 1896.) Medium-sized, globular, bomb. Bluish violet-red, 4(180), does not fade. Habit medium, free bloomer, distinct color, extra good. Midseason. \$1.

7.6 **SOUVENIR DE L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.** (Cal. 1867.) Very large, flat, rose type. Violet-rose, 1(54), silvery reflex, tipped silver. Fragrance X. Spreading habit, free bloomer. Late midseason. \$1.

7.2 **SOUVENIR DU DOCTEUR BRETON-NEAU.** (Des. 1880.) Medium size, loose, flat, semi-double. Dark Tyrian rose, 5(155). Medium tall, erect, free bloomer. Midseason. \$1.50.

8.3 **SPLENDIDA.** (Kel.) Very large globular rose type. Uniform, light violaceous pink. Petals very broad, overlapping, making a perfect rose-formed flower. Very strong, upright habit. Very free bloomer. Probably the most delightfully fragrant in our collection. \$6.

7.7 **SUZANNE DESSERT.** (D. & M. 1890.) Very large, compact, globular, semi-rose type. Pure mauve, 2(181), center splashed crimson. Erect, strong, tall grower. Midseason. Extra good. \$1.50.

8.0 ***SUZETTE.** (Des. 1911.) A flower of elegant form and superb coloring. Bengal rose, shaded deeper, showing golden stamens. Strong stems. \$4.

7.4 **UMBELLATA ROSEA.** (Des. 1895.) Large, informal, rose type. Guards violet-rose, 3(154), shading to an amber-white center. Strong, upright grower; free bloomer; one of the earliest. Extra for landscape and cutting. 75 cts.

7.9 **WELCOME GUEST.** (Hol. 1904.) Large, loose, semi-double. Uniform bright rose, 1(128), fading to rose-white. Fragrance XX. Erect, tall, strong grower, free bloomer. Midseason. Very distinct and fine. \$3.50.

7.0 **ZOE CALOT.** (Miel. 1855.) Medium size, compact, flat, bomb type. Violet-rose, 1(154). Fragrance XXX. Erect, medium-tall grower. Midseason. Good. 75 cts.



Peonies are in the front rank for cutting, providing great quantities of bloom for interior decorations

NEW AND SCARCE PEONIES

The following varieties are nearly all of recent introductions with the exception of a few old varieties of which we do not have sufficient stock to include in our general list.

Many of these have not been offered in our previous catalogues, and the stock of all of them is so limited that we can only dispose of a few of each. All of these Peonies are accurately described in our eighth edition of **Farr's Hardy Plant Specialties**, the price of which is \$1.

Prices on this list are not subject to quantity discounts

	Each		Each
6.3 Achille. (Cal. 1855.)	\$0 75	Battlefield. (Hol.)	\$4 00
8.5 Adolphe Rosseau. (D. & M. 1890.)	2 00	8.7 Bayadere. (Lem. 1910.)	7 50
7.1 Alexandriana. (Cal. 1856.)	75	7.0 Beaute de Villecante. (Gom. 1856.)	1 00
7.4 Alfred de Musset. (Cr. 1885.)	1 50	7.5 Belisaire. (Lem. 1901.)	2 50
6.4 Alice Crousse. (Cal. 1872.)	1 00	6.8 Belle Mauve. (Lem. 1903.)	4 00
8.4 Alma. Jap. (Shaylor.)	7 00	7.6 Benjamin Franklin. (Brand 1907.)	2 00
7.4 Alpheus Hyatt. (Rich.)	5 00	6.3 Bertha. (Hol. 1910.)	1 00
8.8 Alsace-Lorraine. (Lem. 1906.)	5 00	8.1 Bertrade. (Lem. 1909.)	5 00
7.8 Amanda Yale. (Brand 1907.)	2 50	Biebrich. (G. & K. 1912.)	3 50
Ama-no-Sode. Jap.	Not for sale.	Bishop of Salisbury. Sing.	2 00
6.5 Andre Laurias. (Cr. 1881.)	1 50	8.5 Black Prince. Sing. (Thur. 1915.)	5 00
9.0 A. P. Saunders. (Thur. 1919.)	20 00	Brand's Magnificent. (Brand 1918.)	20 00
7.5 Archie Brand. (Brand 1913.)	5 00	7.0 Bunch of Perfume. (Kel. 1901.)	1 00
6.7 Armand Rosseau. (D. & M. 1893.)	1 00	7.6 Bunker Hill. (Hol. 1906.)	10 00
8.1 Asa Gray. (Cr. 1886.)	1 50	6.3 Cameron. (Cr. 1879.)	1 00
7.3 Atrosanguinea. (Cal. 1858.)	75	7.3 Camille. Sing. (Des. 1908.)	3 00
7.3 Auguste Villaume. (Cr. 1895.)	1 00	7.8 Carnea elegans. (Cal. 1860.)	2 50
7.5 Austin Chamberlain. Sing. (Kel. 1905.)	2 50	7.7 Cendrillon. Sing. (Des. 1913.)	2 00
7.9 Aviateur Reymond. (Des. 1915.)	8 00	7.8 Charles McKellip. (Brand 1907.)	5 00
Balliol. Sing. (Kel.)	2 50	8.6 Cherry Hill. (Thur. 1915.)	20 00
		8.4 Chestine Gowdy. (Brand 1913.)	5 00

NEW AND SCARCE PEONIES, continued

	Each		Each
8.7 Claire Dubois. (Cr. 1886.)	\$1 50	7.7 George Washington. (Hol. 1907.)	\$2 00
8.5 Clairette. Sing. (Des. 1905.)	3 00	8.9 Georgiana Shaylor. (Shaylor 1908.)	10 00
6.9 Clara Barton. (Terry.)	1 00	8.8 Ginette. (Des. 1915.)	10 00
6.9 Clementine Gillot. (Cr. 1885.)	1 50	7.7 Gisele. (Lem. 1908.)	5 00
6.5 Commodore Dewey. (Terry.)	75	8.2 Gismonda. (Cr. 1895.)	4 00
Comte Horace de Choiseul.	4 00	7.9 Gloire de Charles Gombault. (Gom. 1866.)	1 00
7.5 Constant Devred. (Cal. 1868.)	1 50	7.0 Gloire de Chenonceaux. (Mech. 1880.)	1 00
7.4 Coquette. (Lem. 1914.)	10 00	7.8 Gloire de Touraine. (Des. 1908.)	3 00
9.6 Cornelia Shaylor. (Shaylor 1917.)	50 00	9.2 Grace Loomis. (Saunders 1920.)	25 00
8.2 Coronation. (Kel. 1902.)	5 00	Gretchen. (G. & K. 1911.)	5 00
8.1 Couronne d'Or. (Cal. 1873.)	1 00	7.7 H. A. Hagen. (Rich.)	5 00
Crimson and Gold. Jap. (Wal.)	2 50	8.2 Harriet Farnsley. (Brand 1916.)	3 00
David Harum. (Brand 1922.)	25 00	6.9 Henri Demay. (Cal. 1866.)	75
7.1 Darkness. Sing. (Brand 1922.)	Not for sale.	7.4 Henri Murger. (Cr. 1895.)	1 00
7.2 De Candolle. (Cr. 1880.)	1 50	8.5 Henry Avery. (Brand 1907.)	10 00
6.9 Dr. Bretonneau. (Gr. 1850.)	75	7.8 H. F. Reddick. (Brand 1913.)	1 50
7.9 Dr. H. Barnsby. (Des. 1913.)	5 00	Hogarh. Sing. (G. & K.)	3 50
7.3 Duchess of Portland. Single. (Barr.)	2 00	Holbein. Sing. (G. & K.)	3 50
9.4 E. C. Shaw. (Thur. 1919.)	35 00	Hovey's White. (Rich.)	5 00
8.6 Edmond About. (Cr. 1885.)	5 00	Imperial Queen. Jap. (Wal.)	3 00
7.8 E. G. Hill. (Lem. 1906.)	4 00	8.2 Innocence. (Hol. 1904.)	5 00
E. J. Shaylor. (Shaylor.)	30 00	7.2 Irma. (Cal. 1859.)	1 00
7.3 Elie Chevalier. (Des. 1908.)	2 50	8.5 Isolene. (Lem. 1906.)	20 00
9.2 Elizabeth B. Browning. (Brand 1907.)	20 00	9.0 James Boyd. (Thur. 1919.)	20 00
7.2 Ella C. Kelway. (Kel. 1899.)	2 50	9.6 James R. Mann. (Thur. 1920.)	30 00
7.6 Ella Wheeler Wilcox. (Brand 1907.)	3 00	7.9 Jeanne d'Arc. (Cal. 1858.)	75
8.7 Elwood Pleas. (Pleas.)	7 50	8.3 Jeanne Gaudichau. (Millet 1902.)	6 00
7.4 Emily. Sing. (Kel.)	75	8.9 Jeannot. (Des. 1918.)	Not for sale.
Emma. (Terry.)	1 00	7.3 Jenny Lind.	2 00
8.9 Enchanteresse. (Lem. 1905.)	7 50	Jessie Crosby. (Hol. 1907.)	2 50
6.8 Enfant de Nancy. (Cr. 1896.)	1 50	8.5 Jessie Shaylor. (Shaylor 1916.)	15 00
7.8 Estafette. (Des. 1910.)	4 00	8.4 Jubilee. (Pleas.)	15 00
8.0 Etta. (Terry.)	1 00	8.6 Judge Berry. (Brand 1907.)	10 00
7.4 Eucharis. (Lem. 1909.)	6 00	7.2 Jules Calot. (Cal. 1861.)	2 00
8.3 Eugene Bigot. (Des. 1894.)	2 50	7.5 Juliette Dessert. (Des. 1888.)	2 50
7.3 Eugene Reignoux. (Des. 1905.)	2 50	Katharine Havemeyer. (Thur. 1921.)	40 00
8.3 Eugene Verdier. (Cal. 1864.)	2 50	9.8 Kelway's Glorious. (Kel. 1909.)	35 00
Eunice Shaylor. (Shaylor.)	30 00	8.8 Kelway's Queen. (Kel.)	15 00
8.1 Euphemia. (Terry.)	2 00	8.4 King of England. Jap. (Kel. 1902.)	7 50
8.1 Evangeline. (Lem. 1910.)	5 00	Konigswinter. (G. & K. 1912.)	7 50
8.7 Exquisite. (Kel. 1912.)	25 00	6.8 La Coquette. (Gr. 1861.)	75
7.5 Fanny Crosby. (Brand 1907.)	4 00	7.8 Lady Beresford. (Kel. 1895.)	3 00
8.2 Faribault. (Brand 1918.)	7 50	7.0 Lady Carrington. (Kel.)	2 00
Felicity. Jap.	2 50	7.6 Lady Curzon. (Kel. 1901.)	2 50
7.5 Ferdinand Stoliczka. (Rich.)	3 00	Lady Margaret Ferguson. Sing. (Kel.)	2 00
7.0 Flag of War. Sing. (Kel. 1900.)	1 50	9.2 La Fee. (Lem. 1906.)	15 00
7.1 Flambeau. (Cr. 1897.)	2 00	8.0 La Fraicheur. Sing. (Des. 1905.)	5 00
Flamboyant. Jap.	7 50	9.0 La France. (Lem. 1901.)	10 00
7.6 Flashlight. Jap. (Hol. 1906.)	5 00	8.6 La Lorraine. (Lem. 1901.)	10 00
7.5 Floral Treasure. (Ros. 1900.)	75	8.4 Lamartine. (Lem. 1908.)	10 00
8.1 Florence Nightingale. (Brand 1907.)	5 00	7.7 La Nuit. Sing. (Shaylor.)	3 00
8.3 Fraicheur. (Lem. 1914.)	15 00	8.5 La Perle. (Cr. 1886.)	2 00
8.7 Frances Shaylor. (Shaylor.)	20 00	8.1 La Tendresse. (Cr. 1896.)	1 50
9.1 Frances Willard. (Brand 1907.)	5 00	8.8 Laura Dessert. (Des. 1913.)	15 00
7.3 Frank Bramley. Sing. (Kel.)	2 00	La Verne.	5 00
Fuji-Some-Ginu. Jap.	2 00	7.1 La Vestale. (Cal. 1870.)	1 00
Fuyajo. Jap.	Not for sale.	7.2 L'Eclatante. (Cal. 1860.)	75
8.1 Galathee. (Lem. 1900.)	6 00	9.9 Le Cygne. (Lem. 1907.)	20 00
7.2 General Dods. (Cr. 1893.)	2 00	8.2 Le Jour. (Shaylor.)	7 50
6.5 General Hooker. (Terry.)	75	8.1 L'Entinzelante. Sing. (Des. 1905.)	3 00
7.7 George Hollis. (Hol. 1907.)	3 00	7.0 Leviathan. (Kel. 1899.)	2 00
George W. Tryon. (Rich.)	5 00	7.3 L'Indispensable.	1 50
		9.0 Longfellow. (Brand 1907.)	10 00

NEW AND SCARCE PEONIES, continued

	Each		Each
8.4 Lora Dexheimer. (Brand 1913.)	\$5 00	Mrs. Charles Gilbert. (Shaylor 1916.)	\$7 50
Lorch. (G. & K.)	7 50	9.3 Mrs. C. S. Minot. (Minot, 1914.)	Not for sale.
7.6 Lord Kitchener. (Renault 1915.)	3 50	8.6 Mrs. George Bunyard. (Kel. 1898.)	Not for sale.
7.1 Lottie Collins. (Kel.)	1 00	9.9 Mrs. Edward Harding. (Shaylor.)	100 00
7.8 Louisa Brand. (Brand 1913.)	5 00	Mrs. Jennie Gowdy. (Brand 1920.)	25 00
6.4 Louise Renault. (Cr. 1881.)	50	Mrs. John M. Lewis. (Lewis 1920.)	20 00
8.8 Loveliness. (Hol. 1907.)	7 50	Mrs. M. P. Clough. (Shaylor.)	20 00
Luella Shaylor. (Shaylor 1917.)	20 00	Murillo. (G. & K.)	3 50
8.4 Luetta Pfeiffer. (Brand 1916.)	25 00	Nell Shaylor. (Shaylor.)	25 00
Mabel L. Franklin. (Franklin 1919.)	30 00	7.1 Nigricans.	75
8.5 Madeleine Gauthier. Sing. (Des. 1908.)	6 00	9.1 Nymphaea. (Thur. 1919.)	15 00
6.6 Magnifica. (Mul. 1856.)	1 00	8.5 Octavie Demay. (Cal. 1867.)	1 50
Major Loder. Jap. (Kel. 1908.)	3 00	7.3 Odette. (Des. 1908.)	2 50
8.5 Marguerite Dessert. Sing. (Des. 1913.)	10 00	8.5 Opal. (Pleas.)	10 00
7.5 Maria Kelway. (Kel.)	3 50	Othello. (Lem. 1916.)	20 00
8.1 Marchioness of Lansdowne. (Kel. 1899.)	Not for sale.	8.5 Paradise. (Hol. 1907.)	12 00
Margaret Atwood. Jap.	Not for sale.	8.0 Pasteur. (Cr. 1896.)	2 00
8.6 Marguerite Gaudichau. (Millet 1903.)	10 00	8.0 Perfection. (Rich. 1869.)	1 50
8.9 Marie Crousse. (Cr. 1892.)	5 00	8.4 Perle Blanche. Sing. (Des. 1913.)	5 00
9.1 Martha Bullock. (Brand 1907.)	25 00	6.9 Petite Renee. (Des. 1899.)	2 00
7.9 Mary A. Livermore. (Hol. 1907.)	5 00	9.2 Philippe Rivoire. (Rivoire 1911.)	25 00
8.7 Mary Brand. (Brand 1907.)	5 00	8.8 Phoebe Cary. (Brand 1907.)	10 00
9.4 Mary Woodbury Shaylor. (Shaylor 1916.)	40 00	8.8 Phyllis Kelway. (Kel. 1908.)	15 00
7.9 Mathilde de Roseneck. (Cr. 1883.)	1 50	8.2 Pierre Duchartre. (Cr. 1895.)	2 00
8.5 Maud L. Richardson. (Hol. 1904.)	4 00	7.6 Pierre Reignoux. (Des. 1908.)	2 50
Meadowvale. (Hol. 1903.)	3 50	7.4 Pomponette. (Des. 1909.)	3 00
7.8 Meteor. Sing. (Kel. 1899.)	Not for sale.	9.4 President Wilson. (Thur. 1918.)	50 00
7.3 Midnight. (Brand 1907.)	1 50	8.8 Pride of Essex. (Thur. 1916.)	15 00
8.6 Mikado. (Barr.)	4 00	6.7 Prince de Talindyke.	50
7.4 Millais. Sing. (Kel.)	2 00	7.5 Princess Ellen. (Terry.)	1 00
7.8 Miss Salway. (Kel.)	8 00	7.5 Professor Budd. (Terry.)	2 00
Mlle. Renee Dessert. (Mech. 1880.)	1 00	6.8 Purpurea superba. (Del. 1855.)	1 00
8.1 Mlle. Rosseau. (Cal. 1886.)	2 00	8.4 Rachel. (Lem. 1904.)	10 00
7.6 Mlle. Vaillant.	1 50	9.0 Raoul Dessert. (Des. 1910.)	15 00
7.1 Mme. Auguste Peltreau. (Mech. 1880.)	1 00	7.4 Raphael. (Mech. 1882.)	2 50
7.8 Mme. Barillet Deschamps. (Cal. 1868.)	1 00	Rauenthal. (G. & K. 1913.)	5 00
8.0 Mme. Benoit Riviere. (Riviere 1911.)	7 00	Red Queen. (Kel.)	1 50
7.7 Mme. Camille Bancel. (Cr. 1897.)	1 00	8.8 Richard Carvel. (Brand 1913.)	5 00
7.9 Mme. Crousse. (Cal. 1866.)	1 00	9.0 Rosa Bonheur. (Des. 1905.)	7 50
6.3 Mme. de Govin. (Cr. 1873.)	50	7.2 Rose d'Amour. (Cal. 1857.)	75
8.2 Mme. de Treyeran. (Des. 1899.)	4 00	Rose Shaylor. (Shaylor.)	25 00
7.7 Mme. d'Hour. (Cal. 1864.)	1 50	7.8 R. P. Whitfield. (Rich.)	4 00
Mme. Francois Toscanelli. (Riviere 1911.)	7 00	6.7 Rubra triumphans. (Del. 1854.)	60
8.8 Mme. Gaudichau. (Millet 1902.)	12 00	8.1 Ruth Brand. (Brand 1907.)	2 50
8.4 Mme. Guyot. (Paillet.)	5 00	7.3 Samuel Henshaw. (Rich.)	5 00
7.0 Mme. Herve. (Cr. 1892.)	75	9.0 Sarah Bernhardt. (Lem. 1906.)	5 00
8.3 Mme. Joanne Sallier. (Paillet.)	5 00	8.6 Sarah Cartenson. (Terry 1903.)	10 00
9.4 Mme. Jules Dessert. (Des. 1909.)	8 00	Sarah K. Thurlow. (Thur. 1921.)	40 00
8.6 Mme. Jules Elie. (Cal. 1873.)	1 50	9.1 Secretary Fewkes. (Shaylor 1916.)	20 00
7.4 Mme. Lemoine. (Cal. 1864.)	3 50	Senator. (Terry.)	1 00
7.2 Mme. Loise Mere. (Cal. 1863.)	2 00	Seiriu Somae. Jap.	5 00
8.0 Mme. Manchet. (Des. 1913.)	6 00	Shaylor's Dream. (Shaylor.)	40 00
7.9 Mme. Savreau. (Savrian 1906.)	5 00	7.0 Sir Frederick Leighton. (Barr.)	75
6.3 Mme. Vilmorin. (Gr. 1866.)	1 50	Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane. (Kel.)	2 50
7.8 Modele de Perfection. (Cr. 1875.)	1 00	9.7 Solange. (Lem. 1907.)	10 00
7.5 Modeste Guerin. (Gr. 1845.)	1 00	Sophie Miller. (Kel.)	1 50
8.8 Monsieur Martin Cahuzac. (Des. 1899.)	5 00	7.6 Souv. de Francois Ruitton. (Riviere 1908.)	5 00
8.4 Mont Blanc. (Lem. 1899.)	7 50	Souv. de General Gallieni. (Riviere 1920.)	30 00
8.1 Moses Hull. (Brand 1907.)	5 00	8.8 Souv. de Louis Bigot. (Des. 1913.)	10 00
Mr. L. Van Leeuwen. (Nieu 1916.)	15 00	8.8 Standard Bearer. (Hol. 1906.)	25 00
8.2 Mrs. A. C. Ruggles. (Br. 1913.)	10 00	7.9 Stanley. Sing. (Kel. 1890.)	75
7.8 Mrs. Carew. (Brand 1907.)	4 00		

NEW AND SCARCE PEONIES, continued

	Each		Each
Strassburg. (G. & K. 1911.)	\$5 00	8.3 Venus. (Kel.)	\$2 00
7.8 Stephanie. (Terry.)	3 50	7.6 Vesuve. Sing. (Des. 1905.)	3 50
6.6 Sulphurea. (Lem. 1830.)	1 00	8.3 Victoire de la Marne. (Des. 1915.)	7 50
7.7 Summer Day. (Kel. 1895.)	2 00	7.1 Ville de Nancy. (Cal. 1872.)	1 00
8.3 Sunbeam. Jap. (Hol. 1906.)	5 00	7.6 Virginie. (Cal. 1878.)	1 00
8.3 T. B. Terry. (Pleas.)	5 00	6.5 Virgo Maria. (Cal. 1859.)	75
The Dragon. Jap. (Wal.)	3 50	9.3 Walter Faxon. (Rich.)	7 50
The King. Sing. (Kel.)	2 00	7.8 Waterloo. (Kel. 1908.)	3 50
8.0 The Moor. Sing. (Barr.)	1 00	Watteau. Sing. (G. & K.)	5 00
9.8 Therese. (Des. 1904.)	7 50	8.5 White Lady. Jap. (Kel. 1900.)	Not for sale..
9.7 Thomas C. Thurlow. (Thur. 1919.)	50 00	7.0 White Queen. (Wal.)	5 00
Tokio. Jap. (Des.)	5 00	8.0 Wiesbaden. (G. & K. 1911.)	5 00
Tora-no-Maki. Jap.	5 00	8.0 Wilbur Wright. Sing. (Kel. 1909.)	3 00
9.4 Tourangelle. (Des. 1910.)	5 00	8.4 Wm. F. Turner. (Shaylor 1916.)	7 50
8.3 Tragedie. (Hol. 1909.)	5 00	7.9 Wm. Penn. (Brand 1907.)	2 00
7.8 Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille. (Cal. 1865.)	75	Wilton Lockwood. (Shaylor.)	20 00
Twentieth Century. (Hol.)	2 00	7.8 Winnifred Domne. (Brand 1913.)	5 00
6.5 Van Dyck. (Cr. 1879.)	75	8.1 Winnikenni. (Thur. 1915.)	4 00
7.3 Veloutine. Sing. (Des. 1908.)	5 00		

Single and Japanese Peonies

Single Peonies are becoming more and more popular, many people considering them more artistic and beautiful than the double ones. They are very free bloomers, and as cut-flowers they are very effective. Especially valuable for landscape effects, on account of their brilliant colors and upright habit, not being beaten down by heavy storms, as is the case of the heavier-flowered double varieties.

Japanese Peonies, or "Imperial Peonies," form a distinct class, intermediate between the single and double types, distinguished by the stamens being in various stages of evolution into narrow petaloids. All have one or two rows of wide outer guard petals, forming a cup for the center cushion of thick incurved, wax-like, golden stamen-like pointed petals, elegantly twisted and frilled, depending upon the stage of transition, the only trace of pollen being the golden color on the tips and margins of the center petals. Of all the wonderful flowers that have come from that land of flowers, there are none so distinctively Japanese in their artistic daintiness of form and coloring as the Peonies from Japan. They awaken the admiration of all who behold them, and as they are becoming more generally known, it is increasingly difficult to supply the demand. Most of them are of direct Japanese origin, but a few fine types have been raised by English and American growers.

ALBATROSS. Jap. (Wallace.) Magnificent, finely formed flowers, pink-tinted guard petals, with a central filling of old-gold, narrow, crimped petals. \$2.

8.4 ALBIFLORA, THE BRIDE. Single. Very large; pure white. Tall, vigorous grower, free bloomer. Very early. Finest single white. \$2.

***APPLE-BLOSSOM** (Rei-Kai-Zan—Name of a mountain in Japan). Jap. Blush-yellow central filamental petals. \$3.50.

7.5 ATTRACTION. Jap. (Hol. 1906.) Very large, medium, compact. Guards very deep Tyrian rose, 4(154), narrow center petals tipped yellow. Fragrant. Tall, strong growth, free bloomer. Mid-season. \$2.50.

***BOBBIE BEE.** Jap. (Hol.) Red guards, with golden center. \$2.50.



Type of Japanese Peony

SINGLE AND JAPANESE PEONIES, continued

***CASHMERE** (Chiyo-Kagami—Very old mirror). Full. Very tall; double, white, striped and bordered light crimson at the edge of the petals. Handsome. \$2.

***CATHEDRAL** (Hana-no-Sato—Name of a native flower). Jap. Blush, central filamental petals creamy. \$5.

***CRYSTAL QUEEN** (Magome-Shiro—Pure white). Jap. Pure white. A handsome, large flower, with petals of delightful texture. The plant is strong and free in bloom. \$2.

DAWN. Jap. (Wal.) Very large flower of firm texture. Beautiful soft pink, with central cushion of thick, straw-colored staminodes. Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society, England. Plants erect and robust growing. \$2.50.

FASCINATION (Benisangai). Jap. Guards soft rose, with center petals of sulphur-yellow, striped carmine. \$2.

***GEORGE ALEXANDER**. Single. (Kel.) Deep maroon, with a cushion of crimson petaloids in center. \$1.50.

GERALDINE. Jap. (Kel.) Large, medium, flat, Japanese type. Deep carmine-violet, 3(169). Erect, tall, compact habit. Midseason. Extra good variety for growing in formal plantings, and in color plans. \$1.

7.3 **GLORY**. Jap. (Hol. 1907.) Medium size, flat, loose. Guard light Tyrian rose, 1(155), narrow ligulated center petals golden yellow, tipped silver. Tall, erect. Midseason. \$2.

7.5 **GYPSY**. Jap. (Hol. 1904.) Large, flat, loose. Very dark, uniform Tyrian rose, 5(155). Medium tall. Midseason. \$2.

JUPITER. Single. (Kel.) Large. Rosy magenta, 3(169). Erect, medium tall, very free bloomer. Very attractive and one of the best for landscape use. Early. 75 cts.

***LEMON QUEEN** (Gui-hui-taku). Jap. Pure white, with a central cushion of short, fringed, pale yellow petals. \$2.

***LORD MORLEY**. Single. (Kel.) Rich, deep crimson-purple. \$1.

***NULLI SECUNDUS**. Single. (Kel.) Deep crimson-scarlet. \$2.

7.7 **QUEEN ALEXANDRA**. Jap. (Wal.) Soft pale pink, with large filling of amber-tinted smaller petals. \$2.

***ROSALIND** (Kasane-Jishi—A pair of lions). Jap. Pink central filamental petals tipped with buff. Large flower and strong plant. \$2.50.

***ROSY DAWN**. Single. (Barr.) Large, snow-white flower, tinged blush at first, resembling a great white water-lily. \$2.

Planning the Garden. In the past we have had so many customers and friends ask us to help them plan their gardens that we considered it necessary several years ago to form a special landscape department, in charge of competent designers and plantsmen. These men are prepared to assist you with suggestions, the grouping of plants for best effects, and to make detailed planting plans. Where extensive plans are made and special visits for consultations are asked for, a reasonable charge will be made to cover services rendered.



The Mistress of the garden and the Glory of June



Iris are peculiarly well adapted to the informal garden, and as border plants for lily pools

The Iris (Greek, Rainbow) Iridaceæ

THE refined and delicate beauty of the Iris is hidden from the observer whose fancy is caught only by the more gorgeous and striking things, and only to those who, seeking closer acquaintance, gaze down into the heart of the flower, is revealed the rare beauty of its soft iridescence. Mysterious as the opal with its ever-changing fire, its marvelous structure more wonderful than the orchid, so fragile as to be crushed by the slightest pressure, its beauty seems wholly ethereal, making you dream of far-away things—like the smoky clouds at dusk, or the rainbow glistening in the sun.

The passing of the Iris through the spring and summer months is like that of a grand procession, the first glimpses of which may be had when the dainty Alpines and Pumilas first appear in April, closely followed by the various dwarf forms in April and May, in ever-increasing boldness of form and color, till June ushers in the great Germanica family—the Bearded Irises with their broad masses of color. In quick succession come the tall Sibiricas and the still taller varieties of Aurea, Monnieri and Gigantea, until, with a great burst of splendor, come the Japanese Irises, the crowning glory of all, with their great blooms a foot in diameter, rising on tall stems to a height of 5 feet—the royal family, arrayed in richest blue and purple and gold—and the pageant comes to an end.

If you yield to the magic spell of the Iris, it will lead you across the border into a wonderland of delight, for an Iris-garden is a floral world in itself, so vast that to mention all the interesting forms would be impossible, as there are about one hundred and seventy distinct species, and varieties innumerable.

In arranging the Iris-garden, much depends on the taste of the owner. Along walks and drives, the borders of the shrubbery and near the waterside, may be found ideal locations. The dwarf varieties make a very pretty edging to larger beds, and are very effective planted in front of the taller kinds. Wonderful landscape effects may be obtained by planting Irises in broad masses around the margin of a pond or along the banks of a stream, planting the Water-Flags at the water's edge, and the rest of the Apogons a little higher up. Still higher, on the drier ground, the taller Bearded Irises may be placed, bordering these with the "Intermediate" varieties, and finally the dwarf kinds, forming a carpet of color blending away into the sod. Here and there in sheltered nooks, among rocks, may be found places for the more delicate and tender varieties.

Irises are invaluable as cut-flowers. If they are taken as the buds are about to open, and allowed to expand indoors, the colors will be much richer, and will last a long time, for as fast as one flower fades the next bud will take its place, until all have opened.



Iris pallida dalmatica groups well in semi-formal gardens

TALL BEARDED IRISES (Pogoniris)

Iris Germanica (German Iris, or Fleur-de-lis)

These are all sun-lovers, and delight in a warm, well-drained situation, where the surface-creeping rhizomes can get a good baking in summer. They will thrive in almost any soil or situation except a wet one, which causes the rhizomes to decay rapidly. This is the group best known and most commonly cultivated. The flowers are the true fleur-de-lis, and they are well called the "orchids of the garden," for they fairly out rival the orchids in delicacy of structure and wide range of coloring, including rich yellows, soft blues, intense purples and claret-reds, beautiful bronzes and pure whites, in every conceivable combination.

This section includes the early-flowering dwarf kinds, and all the many varieties and species usually grouped under the head "Germanica." The true Germanica has but few varieties; they flower in May, and are represented by the old-fashioned "flags" so commonly seen. The other species classed under this head are *Amœna*, *Neglecta*, *Pallida*, *Plicata*, *Squalens*, *Variegata* and others, with their many hybrid forms and all their wonderful combinations of iridescent color. Many of them are delicately fragrant, and all have prominent yellow or orange beards.

CULTURE.—A dry, sunny location suits them best. In wet places they are likely to decay. They may be planted in early spring, but the most favorable time is during August and September, the earlier the better, as that is their dormant season, after which they make a root-growth, becoming established before winter, although planting may be done at any time until the ground freezes if the precaution is taken to give them a slight covering of an inch of loose straw or litter merely to prevent their being heaved out of the ground by thawing. Nearly all Irises may be divided and replanted successfully immediately after flowering if the roots are not allowed to become dry.

As a matter of convenience for quick reference, I have arranged them alphabetically instead of in their natural groups as heretofore, the section to which each belongs being indicated by abbreviations as follows: *Am. Amœna*; *Neg. Neglecta*; *Pall. Pallida*; *Pli. Plicata*; *Sq. Squalens*; *Var. Variegata*.

The standards of the *Amœna* are white and those of the *Neglecta* shades of blue. The *Pallida* group are tall, strong growers. They have highly ornamental, heavy foliage, and the flowers, which are the largest of all, are sweetly scented with the fragrance of orange blossoms. The colors are very handsome shades of blue, lavender, and purple. The *Plicatas* all have a beautifully colored, frill-like margin on a white ground. The standards of the *Squalens* group are of clouded or smoky shades of copper, bronze, and fawn, while the falls or drooping petals are usually in various contrasting colors. Those of the *Variegata* group are of various shades of yellow. The Germanicas are all May-flowering, mostly blue and purple in color.

In the descriptions, S means the standards or upright petals, and F the falls. The figures before each

TALL BEARDED IRISES, continued

name are the ratings given by the Symposium of the American Iris Society which represents the average of the votes of the Rating Committee of twenty-five of the most experienced experts selected from the membership of the Society. Ten points, representing absolute perfection, is the highest possible; 9 points represents near perfection, 8 points extremely good, 7 points good, 6 points medium.

Following the suggestion of the Society, I have dropped from my list and do not expect again to offer for sale, all varieties rating below 6, regardless of the fact that of many of these we have large stocks, which will have to be discarded. It also means that this drastic action eliminates upwards of one hundred varieties from our list, many of which have long been considered old, standard varieties. So, if you miss some favorite, you may be sure that it has been replaced by a similar variety that is better, or it is considered too poor to carry longer and propagate in the company of so many fine new varieties that are now available. The list that is left is still a large one, especially when one realizes that an equal number of fine new varieties have been added within the last few years which we have never before listed in our catalogue.

I am not placing them in this general list for the reason that they are so new that many of them have as yet no rating. Available stock is so small that they are in many cases too high in price to interest any but those who are real Iris enthusiasts and collectors. But lest some of my friends may get the impression from this abbreviated list that I am dropping behind in the game and getting out of date, I am printing the names of these new additions, with a similar list of the rare and new peonies, in the Appendix to this list, page 26. Full descriptions of all these novelties will be given in the eighth edition of "Farr's Hardy Plant Specialties," to be published in January, 1923.

Farr's Seedling Irises (Raised at Wyomissing)

For some years I have found the hybridizing and raising of seedling Irises a fascinating pastime, and it is gratifying to know that as a whole the seedlings I have named and sent out from here have been so universally well received, both in this country and abroad, that they have now found a place in most other growers' catalogues. As some of them are now standards and can no longer be considered new, I have placed them alphabetically in the general list. The names of my newest seedling Irises, including some 1922 and 1923 introductions, will be found in the Appendix.

My collection of Irises exhibited at San Francisco received the highest award—the Panama-Pacific Exposition Gold Medal. The collection contained the cream of the standard varieties, the finest European novelties, and my own seedlings raised here at Wyomissing, pronounced by critics to be of distinct and rare beauty.

Special Collections of Beautiful Tall Bearded Irises

100 in 25 named varieties, my selection	\$15 00	25 in 25 named varieties, my selection	\$5 00
50 in 50 named varieties, my selection	10 00	12 in 12 named varieties, my selection	2 50

General List of Tall Bearded Irises

7.9 **ALBERT VICTOR**. Pall. S, soft blue; F, beautiful lavender; large and fine. 40 in. 25 cts.

8.9 **ALCAZAR**. S, light bluish violet; F, deep brilliant purple with bronze-veined throat. Its strong, tall-branching stems carrying enormous flowers make it one of the most distinct and striking varieties. 44 in. \$1.

7.8 **AMAS**. A handsome May-flowering form from Asia Minor. S, rich blue; F, violet. 2 ft. 35 cts.

6.6 **APOLLO**. Sq. S, bronze-yellow; F, crimson-madder. 32 in. 25 cts.

8.3 **ARCHEVEQUE**. S, deep purple-violet; F, rich, deep velvety violet—an unusual and rich color effect rarely found in Iris. Stock very scarce. \$1.50.

6.2 **ARGUS**. S and F, dark purple; distinct and rich in effect; May-flowering. 25 cts.

7.8 **ARNOLS**. Sq. S, rosy bronze; F, rich velvety purple. Handsome. 30 in. 25 cts.

6.5 **ATROCÆRULEA**. Neg. S, pale blue; F, violet-blue. 25 cts.

7.4 **AUREA**. Var. S and F, rich chrome-yellow; large flowers of perfect form. The best standard pure yellow. 2 ft. 35 cts.

6.6 **AUSTRALIS**. Pall. S, deep lavender; F, soft blue; very tall grower; large, handsome flowers. 4 ft. 35 cts.

7.1 **BLUE JAY**. Neg. (Farr.) S, bright, clear blue; F, intense, dark blue; general effect, brilliant blue. 30 in. 35 cts.

6.0 **BRIDESMAID**. Pli. S, white, shaded silvery lilac; F, reticulated at the base, and slightly frilled, soft lilac. 25 cts.

6.5 **CAMELEON**. Neg. S and F, brilliant blue, shaded violet. 25 cts.

7.5 **CAPRICE**. Sq. S, rosy claret; F, darker; beard yellow, handsome. 2 ft. 75 cts.

8.1 **CARTHUSIAN**. A handsome new May-flowering variety. S, clear lavender-blue; F, darker blue, reticulated brown at claw; large and fragrant. 2 ft. 75 cts.

8.9 **CATERINA**. S, clear blue; F, soft lilac. A new hybrid between Trojana and Pallida, raised by the late Sir Michael Foster. Flowers of very large size, on stout, branching stems 4½ feet high. \$1.

6.8 **CENGIALTI**. An early-flowering species closely related to the Pallida section. S, lavender-blue; F, soft violet-blue, with yellow crest; deliciously scented. May and June. 2 ft. 35 cts.

GENERAL LIST OF TALL BEARDED IRISES. *continued*

CENGIALTI LOPPIO. A dwarfier form of the above, with rich clear blue flowers; blooms later. 18 in. 35 cts.

CENGIALTI, THE MOOR. S, soft lavender-blue; F, lavender; bright orange beard. 30 in. 35c.

CENGIALTI, ZEPHYR. S and F, clear blue-lilac. Very beautiful. 2 ft. 35 cts.

6.9 CHESTER HUNT. Pall. (Farr.) S, celestial blue; F, dark marine-blue, bordered pale blue, shading at base; stigmas light blue. 27 in. 50 cts.

7.1 CORDELIA. S, rosy lilac; F, dark velvety crimson, edged rose. 24 in. Exceptionally beautiful. \$1.

6.5 COTTAGE MAID. Neg. S, silvery blue; F, white, boldly tipped and reticulated violet. 25 cts.

7.5 DALMARIUS. Pall. A cross between Dalmatica and Darius. S, pale gray-blue; F, darker, shaded violet-brown; very distinct. 25 cts.

6.8 DARIUS. Var. S, rich canary-yellow; F, lilac, margined white, rich orange beard. One of the most distinct. 20 in. 25 cts.

6.0 DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON. Am. S, white with occasional blue markings; F, violet-blue, bordered white. 26 in. 25 cts.

7.8 ELDORADO. S, yellowish bronze, shaded with heliotrope; F, bright purple shaded bronze. A most beautiful and pleasing combination of color. \$1.

ELEANOR. Sq. S, glistening silvery gray; F, purplish crimson, edged and lined white. 25 cts.

7.6 E. L. CRANDALL. Pli. (Farr.) S, pure white, margined with deep blue; F, white, heavily bordered deep blue at the base. 24 in. 75 cts.

6.9 ERICH. Pall. (Farr.) S, bright, light violet, flushed rose (190-2); F, bright violet-purple (198-1); large; wide standards and falls; fragrant. 36 in. 50 cts.

8.0 FAIRY. Pli. S and F, white, delicately bordered and suffused soft blue; beautiful. 2 ft. 35 cts.

7.0 FLAVESCENS. A delicate shade of soft yellow; large, sweet-scented flowers; fine for massing and valued for cutting. Early. 30 in. 25 cts.

7.6 FLORENTINA. Creamy white, faintly flushed lavender; the blooms are quite fragrant and are produced early in the season; fine for cutting. 2 ft. 25 cts.

7.1 FONTARABIE. S, violet-blue; F, rich violet-purple; May-flowering. 18 in. 25 cts.

6.5 FOSTER'S YELLOW. Var. S and F, creamy yellow, intermediate in color between Flavescens and Germanica Aurea. 18 in. 35 cts.

7.5 FRO. Var. S, deep gold; F, brilliant chestnut-brown; a brilliant highly colored variety, which is very distinct. 50 cts.

6.7 GAJUS. Var. S, light clear yellow; F, crimson, reticulated white and yellow, with a clear yellow picotee edge. 35 cts.

6.6 GLORINETTE. Am. S, white; F, white, heavily traced purple; very effective. 14 in. 25 cts.

7.6 GLORY OF HILLEGOM. Pall. S and F, clear light blue. 35 cts.

6.8 GLORY OF READING. Pall. (Farr.) S, deep blue; F, royal purple; conspicuous orange beard; large, handsome flower; fragrant. 75 cts.

7.1 GOLIATH. S, bronzy yellow; F, deep purple. 44 in. \$1.

6.3 GRAND BOUQUET. Sq. S, rosy mauve; F, purplish crimson, reticulated white and brown. 25 cts.

7.0 HEBE. Pli. S and F, white, delicately suffused soft blue. 25 cts.

6.2 HECTOR. Var. S, soft clouded yellow; F, velvety crimson-black; showy. 30 in. 25 cts.

7.3 HER MAJESTY. Pall. S, lovely rose-pink; F, same color, veined darker. 35 cts.

7.4 HIAWATHA. (Farr.) Neg. S, pale lavender, flushed rose; F, royal purple, bordered lavender. 28 in. 75 cts.

7.9 IRIS KING. Var. S, clear lemon-yellow; F, rich maroon, bordered yellow. A beautiful new Iris obtained by crossing Maori King with *I. pallida*, combining the brilliant colors of the former with the large flowers and tall growth of the latter. 50 cts.

8.0 JACQUESIANA. (Sq.) S, bright coppery crimson; F, rich maroon; one of the best and most distinct; should be in every collection. 50 cts.

7.0 JAMES BOYD. Pall. (Farr.) S, immense, broad incurved, forming a high dome-shaped center, clear light blue; F, dark violet, tipped and edged lighter, a broadly expanded flower. 30 in. 50 cts.

8.1 JUNIATA. Pall. (Farr.) S and F, clear blue, deeper than Dalmatica; large, fragrant flowers. The tallest of the Bearded Irises, with unusually long, drooping foliage. 50 cts.

6.5 KATHLEEN. S and F, soft rose-lilac; very dainty and charming. 35 cts.

6.7 KHEDIVE. Pall. S and F, beautiful soft lavender, with distinct orange beard. 33 in. 25 cts.

7.8 KOCHII. S and F, rich claret-purple, the best of its color for mass effect; very handsome; May-flowering. 35 cts.

LAURA. Neg. S, lavender, shaded white; F, rich velvety purple; handsome. 30 in. 25 cts.

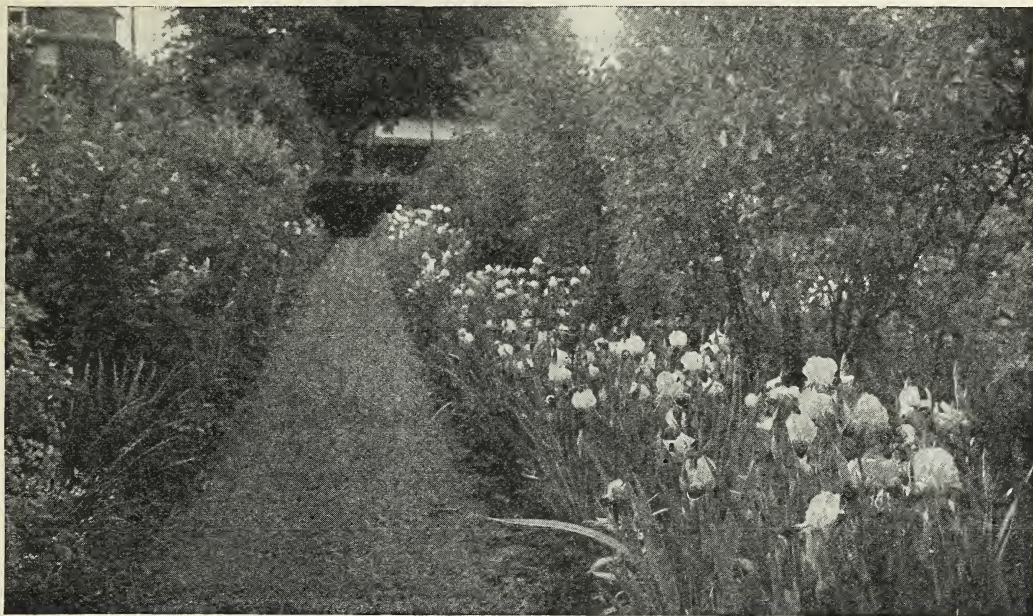
8.2 LOHENGRIN. Pall. S and F, uniform soft shade of cattleya-rose; very large; one of the finest of this color. 50 cts.

6.5 LORD GREY. Sq. S and F, clouded rose-fawn. 2 ft. 25 cts.

7.9 LORELEY. Var. S, light yellow with occasional blue markings; F, ultramarine-blue bordered cream; very profuse bloomer. 35 cts.

6.8 MADAME BLANCHE PION. Sq. S, soft bronzy yellow; F, standing at right angles, lavender-blue, with silver-shaded margin. 25 cts.

7.4 MADAME CHEREAU. Pli. S and F, white, elegantly frilled with a wide border of clear blue. One of the most beautiful; an old variety, always greatly admired. 32 in. 25 cts.



Iris border with Mithras in the foreground, and next to it Princess Victoria Louise; both are prize-winners

GENERAL LIST OF TALL BEARDED IRISES, continued

7.7 **MAJOR**. Immense flowers; S, purple-blue; F, dark purple; May-flowering. 25 cts.

7.3 **MANDRALISCÆ**. Pall. S and F, rich lavender-purple; large and handsome; early. 40 in. 25 cts.

6.1 **MAORI KING**. Var. S, rich golden yellow; F, velvety crimson, margined gold; the most brilliant Iris in this section. The medium-sized flowers and dwarf growth probably account for its low rating. 18 in. 25 cts.

6.2 **MARENCO**. Var. S, yellow; F, rich crimson-brown, reticulated yellow; very fine. 20 in. 25 cts.

6.1 **MARMORA**. Sq. S, sulphur and fawn; F, crimson-purple, margined lavender. 22 in. 25 cts.

7.8 **MARY GARDEN**. Pli. (Farr.) S, pale yellow, flushed pale lavender; F, long, drooping, creamy white, minutely dotted and veined maroon; stigmas clear yellow, very distinct. 28 in. 50 cts.

6.7 **MARY MINANELLE**. Am. S, white; F, pure white, with a faint lavender tinge. 18 in. 25 cts.

7.4 **MASSASOIT**. (Farr.) S and F, a very distinct shade of metallic Venetian blue, quite difficult to describe accurately. 50 cts.

6.4 **MISS EARDLEY**. Var. S, golden yellow; F, rich madder-red with yellow border; very distinct. 35 cts.

7.5 **MITHRAS**. Var. S, light yellow; F, brilliant wine-red, with narrow border of deep yellow. 35 cts.

8.4 **MONSIGNOR**. Neg. S, rich satiny violet; F, velvety purple-crimson, with lighter margin; very large flower. 75 cts.

8.2 **MT. PENN.** Pall. (Farr.) S, lavender-rose; F, crimson-lilac, deep orange beard; tall; one of our best introductions. 30 in. \$1.

7.6 **MRS. ALAN GRAY**. Pall. S and F, delicate pale rose-mauve; medium early. 50 cts.

6.0 **MRS. G. DARWIN**. Am. S, white; F, white, reticulated golden violet at the haft. Blooms one week later than Mrs. H. Darwin. 25 cts.

6.8 **MRS. H. DARWIN**. Am. S, pure white; F, slightly reticulated violet at the base; very beautiful and free-flowering. Early. 2 ft. 25 cts.

6.8 **MRS. NEUBRONNER**. Var. S and F, very deep golden yellow, darker than Aurea; very fine. The darkest pure yellow. 35 cts.

7.4 **NAVAJO**. Var. (Farr.) S, light bronzy yellow, shaded lavender; F, deep maroon, heavily veined white and yellow; stigmas yellow; deep orange beard. 20 in. \$1.

6.3 **NEGLECTA**. Neg. S, pale lavender; F, purple, reticulated white. 25 cts.

7.3 **NIBELUNGEN**. Var. S, fawn-yellow; F, violet-purple, with fawn margin; very handsome; very large-flowering, profuse bloomer. 35 cts.

8.0 **NINE WELLS**. S, light violet; F, deep purple with white reticulations at haft; large flowers borne on stout stems. 4 ft. high. \$1.

6.3 **NOKOMIS**. Am. (Farr.) S, pale lavender-white; F, velvety dark violet-blue, bordered white. Medium-sized flowers; tall growing, free blooming. 35 cts.

GENERAL LIST OF TALL BEARDED IRISES, continued

7.6 **NUÉE D'ORAGE** (Storm Cloud). S, slaty gray; F, bronze and purple; very large flowers. 2 ft. \$1.

7.9 **OPORTO**. Pall. S and F, rich purplish mauve, with conspicuous orange beard; large flowers of good substance. 50 cts.

7.2 **ORIENTAL**. Pall. (Farr.) S, clear blue; F, rich royal-blue (230-1), with a heavy bright orange beard, forming a striking contrast. 32 in. 50 cts.

6.8 **OTHELLO**. Neg. S, rich blue; F, deep dark velvety purple; very tall and handsome. An old favorite. 30 in. 25 cts.

8.8 **PALLIDA DALMATICA**. Pall. Syn. Princess Beatrice, 9.5. S and F, clear lavender-blue, shading to pale silvery blue at the base; very large, spreading flowers, sweetly scented. This is much confused with other Pallida types, which have been widely distributed under this name. The true Dalmatica, which is scarce, can be easily distinguished by its form and light silvery shading at the base of the petals; unusual, heavy glaucous foliage. 40 in. 35 cts.

7.5 **PAULINE**. Pall. (Farr.) S and F, unusually large, rich pansy-violet (191-1); deep orange beard; fragrant. 3 ft. 50 cts.

7.1 **PAXATAWNEY**. (Farr.) S, pale parma-violet (206-1), slightly suffused sulphur-yellow, deepening at the base; F, darker, with brown and yellow reticulations; very large-flowered. 36 in. 75 cts.

7.8 **PERFECTION**. S, light blue; F, dark, velvety violet-black, with orange beard; a handsome, bold, conspicuous flower. 50 cts.

8.0 **POWHATAN**. Pall. (Farr.) S, light bishop-violet with deeper border (189-4); F, deep purple, shaded crimson (185-2); large, horizontal spreading flower. 38 in. 75 cts.

7.6 **PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE**. S, sulphur-yellow; F, rich plum, bordered cream. 50 cts.

8.3 **PROSPER LAUGIER**. Sq. S, light bronzed; F, velvety ruby-purple, with orange beard. 50c.

8.4 **QUAKER LADY**. (Farr.) Sq. S, smoky lavender, with yellow shadings; F, ageratum-blue and old-gold; stigmas yellow; yellow beard; considered by many our best introduction. 38 in. 75 cts.

7.5 **QUEEN ALEXANDRA**. Sq. S, fawn, shot with lilac; F, lilac reticulated bronze at base; beard yellow. Very beautiful. 2½ ft. 50 cts.

7.4 **QUEEN OF MAY**. Pall. S and F, lovely soft rose-lilac, almost pink; beautiful. 32 in. 25 cts.

7.8 **RED CLOUD**. Sq. (Farr.) S, rosy lavender-bronze; F, velvety maroon-crimson, reticulated yellow; stigmas old-gold. 2 ft. 75 cts.

6.6 **RETICULATA ALBA**. Am. S, white; F, violet-purple, edged and reticulated white. 25 cts.

8.4 **RHEIN NIXE**. S, pure white; F, deep violet-blue, with a white edge; always greatly admired. 50c.

6.9 **ROSE UNIQUE**. (Farr.) S and F, bright violet-rose—the only Iris of this color in the early-flowering section. 50 cts.

8.0 **SARPEDON**. S, light violet-blue; F, slightly darker. A new variety with broad, oblong falls. \$1.25.

7.5 **SHREWSBURY**. (Farr.) Sq. S, rosy bronze, F, violet-purple, with lighter shading; the conspicuous heavy orange beard forms a brilliant contrast with the other colors; a striking variety. 50 cts.

6.6 **STANDARD BEARER**. S and F, soft rose-mauve. 38 in. 25 cts.

7.8 **SWATARA**. (Farr.) S, lobelia-blue, suffused bronzy yellow at base. F, bright violet, with conspicuous orange beard. Large flower. 36 in. 50 cts.

7.4 **TAMERLANE**. S, light lavender; reflexed F, deep violet-purple. 30 in. 50 cts.

7.5 **TINEÆ**. Pall. S and F, deep blue, shaded lilac; fine large flower. 40 in. 25 cts.

6.3 **TRAUTLIEB**. S and F, lovely, uniform soft rose; very delicate coloring. 35 cts.

8.1 **TROJANA**. Syns. Cypriana and Asiatica. Very large, handsome flowers; a distinct species with pale blue standards and long, rich purple-blue falls. 35 cts.

TROJANA MAGNIFICA. Large, beautiful hybrid of Trojana with deep violet flowers. 50 cts.

7.8 **TROJANA SUPERBA**. S, soft blue; F, rich violet; large flower, free bloomer; extra-fine variety of Trojana. 50 cts.

6.5 **VICTORINE**. Am. S, mottled blue; F, violet-blue, mottled white. 27 in. 25 cts.

8.0 **VIOLACEA GRANDIFLORA**. Pall. S, rich blue; F, violet-blue. A good standard variety. 35 cts.

6.7 **VIOLET QUEEN**. S, violet-blue; F, violet-black; May-flowering. 2 ft. 25 cts.

6.0 **WALNERI**. Pall. S, lavender; F, purple-lilac. 30 in. 25 cts.

8.3 **WHITE KNIGHT**. (Saunders, 1915.) A beautiful, absolutely snow-white Iris of fine form, sweetly scented. The reticulation at the base of petals is so slight that it cannot be noticed unless the petals are pulled apart. Similar in habit and form to the rare variety Black Knight, with which it forms a striking contrast. 18 in. \$1.

Intermediate Irises

6.7 **BLUE BOY**. A vigorous, floriferous new hybrid; a distinct shade of blue, with a blue beard; medium-sized flower. 18 in. 75 cts.

6.4 **BRUNETTE**. S and F, soft primrose-yellow, F, shot with olive and marbled violet; beard rich, orange-yellow; large flower. 35 cts.

CERES. S and F, pearl-white; large flower. 21 in. 25 cts.

6.9 **CHARMANT**. S, palest blue, F, striped dark blue. 35 cts.

7.6 **DOROTHEA**. S and F, milky white, tinged lilac; an unusually large, wide-spreading flower, 35 cts.

7.4 **ETTA**. Cream self, with yellow beard. 35 cts.

INTERMEDIATE IRISES, *continued*

7.4 **FRITJOF**. S, soft lavender; F, soft purple, shaded lavender; large flowers. 35 cts.

6.7 **GERDA**. S, creamy yellow; F, darker, veined yellow; very large flowers. 50 cts.

7.1 **HALFDAN**. Creamy white; large flowers of good substance. 35 cts.

6.6 **HELGE**. Lemon-yellow, pearly shading. 35 cts.

7.5 **NOTHUNG**. A globe-shaped flower with olive-yellow coloring and golden center; orange beard. A very beautiful and striking flower. \$1.

7.7 **PRINCE VICTOR**. S, blue; F, dark violet; good-sized flower. 35 cts.

6.7 **THE BRIDE**. S and F, white; primrose beard; very large and handsome. 35 cts.

6.9 **SARAH**. Delicate pearly white flowers borne in great profusion. 35 cts.

7.3 **WALHALLA**. S, lavender; F, wine-red. 35 cts.

Dwarf Bearded Irises

5.3 **BALCENG, Blue Beard**. S, white, flaked pale blue; F, sulphur, handsomely marked purple. Balceng hybrids are crosses between Balkana and *I. cengiali*, the falls in the flowers being artistically flaked. They fill the gap between the very earliest of the dwarf bearded Irises and the taller and later flowering ones. 25 cts.

4.2 **Balceng, Curiosity**. S, primrose, suffused green; F, yellow, flaked bronze; orange beard. 15 in. 25 cts.

5.9 **BENACENSIS**. A handsome, early May-flowering dwarf species from South Tyrol; flowers large. S, violet; F, rich purple. 25 cts.

6.3 **BIFLORA**. Rich purple. Early. 9 in. 25 cts.

6.6 **BLUESTONE**. S, light violet-blue; F, deep violet-purple, with blue edges. 1 ft. 25 cts.

5.3 **BUTTERFLY**. Pale yellow, spotted brown. 8 in. 25 cts.

6.4 **CHAMÆIRIS aurea maculata**. S, clouded yellow; F, yellow, marbled purple; orange-yellow beard. 9 in. 35 cts.

6.7 **CITREA**. S, pale yellow; F, citron-yellow. Very bright and attractive. 25 cts.

6.5 **CYANEA**. S, rich bright blue; F, dark satiny blue; large and handsome. 25 cts.

7.0 **DITTON PURPLE**. Clear violet-purple; very free. 9 in. 35 cts.

7.0 **EBURNA**. White, shaded cream. 1 ft. 35 cts.

7.5 **LUTESCENS STATELLAE**. S, white; F, pale primrose. 18 in. 25 cts.

5.7 **NUDICAULIS**. S, violet; F, purple-black. Very majestic in appearance. 9 in. 35 cts.

6.8 **Nudicaulis purpurea**. Purple; large bold flower. 9 in. 35 cts.

DWARF BEARDED IRISES, *continued*

6.4 **ORANGE QUEEN**. S and F, beautiful clear yellow; orange beard. 1 ft. 25 cts.

7.4 **PUMILA atrovioacea**. Deep purple; very rich and effective when bordering the taller forms. The Pumilas are among the earliest to bloom. They are very dwarf and are fine for the border and the rock-garden. 25 cts.

6.8 **Pumila compacta**. A new hybrid. S, violet-blue; F, dark blue. 35 cts.

Iris, Spuria Section

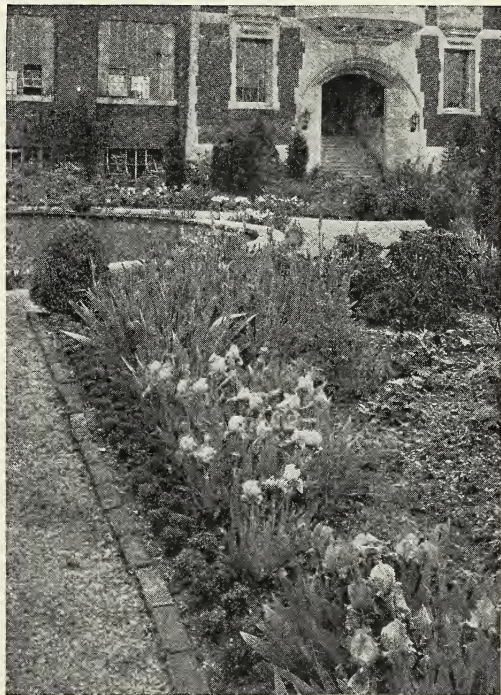
AUREA. Species. A beautiful species from the Himalayas; large, deep golden yellow flowers. 4 ft. June and July. 50 cts.

CRISTATA. Evansia. A dainty native creeping species, only 3 inches in height; flowers rich amethyst-blue; a gem for the rock-garden. May. 25 cts.

HEXAGONA LAMANCEI. A native species; the blue flowers appear amidst the foliage. 50 cts.

LÆVIGATA. True. A species from Japan, with brilliant violet flowers—a vivid color, quite rare. Thrives in moist situations, but will do well with the rhizomes covered with water; blooms in June. Very scarce. 18 in. \$1.

Lævigata alba. True. Pure white with a faint tinge of mauve at throat; distinct. \$1.



Farr's Irises at the home of "Country Life in America"

IRIS. SPURIA SECTION, continued

MONSPUR. Handsome new hybrids, raised by Sir Michael Foster. They are all strong growers, with flowers of various shades of blue, producing, when massed, a glorious shimmering effect of violet-blue. 4 ft. Mixed seedlings. 35 cts.

Monspur, Lord Wolseley. Rich violet; S, shaded purple; F, blotched bronze. 35 cts.

PSEUDOACORUS (Common English, Yellow Water-Flag). Bright yellow. This and the Versicolor varieties are the only Irises that may be safely planted where water habitually stands. 3 ft. May and June. 25 cts.

Versicolor. A native species common to our streams and marshes, with showy violet-blue flowers. June and July. 25 cts.

Siberian Iris

The most delicate and elegant of all the small-flowered Irises. Narrow, grassy foliage, with tall stems and flowers of various shades of blue, with white markings; very free-flowering and one of the best for cutting. I am sure even the gentian cannot surpass the intense deep blue of *Orientalis*.

SIBIRIAN IRIS, continued

SIBIRICA lactea. Milky white. 3 ft. 35 cts.

ORIENTALIS. Syn. *Sanguinea*. Intensely brilliant blue flowers, the bud being inclosed in conspicuous crimson spathe valves. 3 ft. 25 cts.

Orientalis, Blue King. A fine variety bearing handsome clear blue flowers. Found by Mr. Peter Barr in Japan. 25 cts.

Orientalis, Snow Queen. Large, ivory-white flowers. Found in Japan by Mr. Barr. 25 cts.

Orientalis superba. Large, violet-blue flowers; handsome foliage, reaching almost to the flowers. 25 cts.

SPURIA alba. Pure white flowers, with yellow blotch; dwarf grower. 1 ft. 35 cts.

Spuria foliis variegata. Foliage a very handsome golden shade in early summer; flowers lilac. 35 cts.

Spuria notha. S, rich violet; F, blue, spotted yellow; handsome; very strong grower. 3 ft. 50 cts.

VERSICOLOR. A native species, common to our streams and marshes, flowering in June and July; a very showy violet-blue flower. 25 cts.

NEW AND SCARCE IRISES

This list is composed of Irises of recent introduction with the exception of a few old varieties of which we do not have sufficient stock to include in our general list.

Our stock of the varieties listed under this heading is so limited that we can only dispose of a few of each. These Irises are all accurately described in the eighth edition of **Farr's Hardy Plant Specialties**, the price of which is \$1.

Prices on this list are not subject to quantity discounts

	Each		Each
8.6 Afterglow. (Sturt. 1918.)	\$3 00	Catalosa. (Farr 1923.)	\$10 00
9.4 Ambassadeur. (Vilmorin 1920.)	10 00	Cecile Minturn. (Farr 1922.)	5 00
8.3 Ambigu. (Vilmorin 1916.)	7 50	6.5 Clarence Wedge. (Fryer 1919.)	1 00
Anemopsis. (Foster 1905.)	Not for sale.	7.8 Clematis. (Bliss 1917.)	5 00
8.4 Anna Farr. (Farr 1913.)	2 50	8.6 Cluny. (Vilmorin 1920.)	7 50
8.3 Anne Leslie. (Sturt. 1918.)	2 50	8.0 Col. Candelot. (Millet 1907.)	5 00
6.6 Arabesque. (Sturt. 1918.)	Not for sale.	Commodore. (Bliss 1921.)	7 50
6.8 Arethusa. (Sturt. 1920.)	3 00	Cora. (Millet 19—.)	3 00
Ariadne. (Dykes 1921.)	Not for sale.	Crepuscle. (Vilmorin.)	2 50
7.5 Armenian. (Millet 19—.)	Not for sale.	8.4 Cretonne. (Bliss 1919.)	10 00
9.2 Asia. (Yeld 1920.)	15 00	8.7 Crusader. (Foster 1913.)	3 50
Assyrian. (Bliss 1919.)	15 00	8.0 Dalila. (Denis 1914.)	1 50
Athene. (Sturt. 1920.)	3 00	7.8 Dawn. (Yeld 1911.)	1 50
7.5 Atlas. (Millet 191—.)	5 00	8.5 Deuil de Valery Mayet. (Denis 1912.)	10 00
7.4 Aurora. (Foster 1909.)	1 00	Diadem. (Bliss 1919.)	5 00
8.2 Azure. (Bliss 1918.)	7 50	8.3 Dimity. (Bliss 1919.)	7 50
9.4 Ballerine. (Vilmorin 1920.)	10 00	Dolores. (Bliss 1920.)	Not for sale.
8.0 Baronet. (Sturt. 1920.)	3 50	9.4 Dominion. (Bliss 1917.)	40 00
7.3 Bashi-Bazouk. (Sturt. 1919)	Not for sale.	8.1 Dora Longdon. (Bliss 1918.)	5 00
7.7 Black Prince; syn., Black Knight. (Perry 1900.)	2 00	7.9 Dorman. (Bliss 1920.)	5 00
8.3 Blue Bird. (Bliss 1919.)	5 00	8.2 Drake. (Bliss 1919.)	7 50
8.1 Blue Lagoon. (Bliss 1919.)	10 00	8.5 Dream. (Sturt. 1918.)	5 00
7.4 Bluet. (Sturt. 1918.)	1 50	8.3 Du Guesclin. (Bliss 1921.)	5 00
9.1 Brandywine. (Farr 1920.)	10 00	Dusky Maid. (Bliss 1919.)	5 00
8.8 B. Y. Morrison. (Sturt. 1918.)	5 00	8.6 Edouard Michel. (Verdier 1904.)	2 00
8.1 Camelot. (Bliss 1918.)	2 50	E. H. Jenkins. (Bliss 1919.)	10 00
Canopus. (Bliss 1919.)	40 00	7.9 Emir. (Yeld 1918.)	5 00
Caporal. (Bliss 1919.)	10 00	7.5 Empire. (Sturt. 1918.)	2 50
		7.8 Fantasy. (Sturt. 1920.)	3 00

NEW AND SCARCE IRISES, continued

	Each		Each
7.0 Francina. (Bliss 1920.)	\$5 00	7.0 Myth. (Sturt. 1918.)	\$2 00
8.9 Georgia. (Farr 1920.)	5 00	8.1 Neptune. (Yeld 1916.)	3 00
Glitter. (Bliss 1919.)	2 50	7.7 Nirvana. (Sturt. 1918.)	Not for sale..
7.5 Gold Crest. (Dykes 1914.)	Not for sale..	8.2 Onnoris. (Sturt. 1920.)	1 50
7.1 Gov. Hughes. (Fryer 1917.)	2 50	Olivia. (Hort. 1920.)	Not for sale..
7.3 Gules. (Bliss 1917.)	Not for sale..	8.7 Opera. (Vilmorin 1916.)	5 00
8.8 Halo. (Yeld 1917.)	5 00	7.8 Oriflamme. (Vilmorin 1904.)	1 00
Herald. (Bliss.)	7 50	6.8 Palaurea. (Sturt. 1918.)	1 00
Heracles. (Millet 19—.)	Not for sale..	Palladin. (Bliss 1919.)	Not for sale..
6.3 Hope. (Sturt. 1918.)	2 50	Pallida foliis variegatis	1 00
7.1 Innocenza. (Lemon 1854.)	35	Pallida argentea variegata	Not for sale..
Isis. (Bliss 1919.)	Not for sale..	8.1 Parc de Neuilly. (Verdier 1910.)	50
8.6 Isoline. (Vilmorin 1904.)	1 00	7.9 Parisiana. (Vilmorin 1911.)	75
8.3 Ivanhoe. (Millet 1911.)	3 00	6.9 Patience. (Foster 1909.)	75
Japanesque. (Farr 1922.)	3 00	Patrician. (Bliss 1921.)	Not for sale..
7.0 John Foster, Int. (Foster 1913.)	1 50	7.1 Petit Vitry. (Cayaux 1906.)	2 00
7.3 Junonia. (Schott & Kotsky.)	2 00	8.9 Phyllis Bliss. (Bliss 1919.)	15 00
8.4 Kashmir White. (Foster 1913.)	5 00	7.7 Pocahontas. (Farr 1915.)	1 00
7.9 Katrinka. (Sturt. 1919.)	Not for sale..	7.1 Prestige. (Sturt. 1918.)	Not for sale..
7.8 King George V. (Perry 1911.)	3 00	Prospero. (Yeld 1920.)	7 50
7.8 Knysna. (Bliss 1917.)	3 00	7.0 Purple and Gold. (Sturt. 1918.)	2 00
8.5 Lady Foster. (Foster 1913.)	2 00	9.0 Queen Caterina. (Sturt. 1918.)	10 00
Lanceolot. (Bliss 1919.)	5 00	Robin. (Bliss 1919.)	Not for sale..
8.3 La Neige. (Verdier 1912.)	2 00	8.3 Rodney. (Bliss 1919.)	7 50
7.9 Laura E. Sturtevant. (Sturt. 1920.)	Not for sale..	8.6 Romany. (Bliss 1919.)	5 00
Leander. (Bliss 1920.)	3 00	Rosalba. (Bliss 1919.)	7 50
7.6 Lent A. Williamson. (Williamson 1918.)	5 00	7.3 Rosalind. (Bliss 1921.)	5 00
7.4 Lewis Trowbridge. (Farr 1913.)	1 00	8.2 Roseway. (Bliss 1919.)	10 00
9.1 Lord of June. (Yeld 1911.)	5 00	Rotorua. (Bliss 1921.)	15 00
Lugarda. (Sturt. 1918.)	1 50	7.6 Saraband. (Sturt. 1918.)	4 00
6.4 Lurida.	50	Seagull. (Farr 1922.)	3 00
Lurline. (Bliss 1919.)	Not for sale..	8.3 Seminole. (Farr 1920.)	2 50
Lynette. (Bliss 1921.)	7 50	7.7 Shalimar. (1916.)	2 50
7.9 Mady Carriere. (Millet.)	7 50	8.8 Shekinah. (Sturt. 1918.)	10 00
7.8 Magnate. (Sturt. 1918.)	5 00	8.1 Sherbert. (Sturt. 1918.)	3 00
9.1 Magnifica. (Vilmorin 1920.)	Not for sale..	7.1 Shelford Chieftain. (Foster 1909.)	1 00
8.1 Ma Mie. (Cayaux 1906.)	50	Silver Mist. (Dykes 1921.)	15 00
7.1 Mandalay. (Sturt. 1918.)	3 00	Silvia. (Hort.)	Not for sale..
7.1 Margaret Moor. (Bliss 1918.)	2 00	Simplicity. (Dykes.)	Not for sale..
8.7 Marsh Marigold. (Bliss 1919.)	10 00	8.3 Sindjkhat. (Sturt. 1918.)	4 00
7.3 Mary Gray. (Farr 1913.)	1 50	9.3 Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau. (Millet 1914.)	10 00
Mary Orth. (Farr 1920.)	3 00	7.7 Speedwell. (Bliss 1919.)	Not for sale..
8.3 Mercedes. (Verdier 1905.)	Not for sale..	8.1 Stamboul. (1916.)	2 00
8.4 Merlin (Sturt. 1918.)	5 00	8.3 Stanley H. White. (Sturt. 1919.)	7 50
Mildred Presby. (Farr 1923.)	10 00	8.0 Sunshine. (Yeld 1919.)	Not for sale..
7.8 Minnehaha. (Farr 1913.)	2 00	8.5 Sweet Lavender. (Bliss 1919.)	7 50
Miranda. (Hort. 1919.)	5 00	7.5 Syphax. (Bliss 1917.)	3 00
Miss Rowe. (Perry 1911.)	Not for sale..	7.4 Tamar. (Bliss 1920.)	5 00
7.6 Miss Willmott. (Foster 1910.)	1 50	8.5 Tartarin. (Bliss 1919.)	7 50
8.7 Mlle. Schwartz. (Denis 1916.)	Not for sale..	7.6 Thelma Perry. (Perry 1913.)	5 00
7.7 Mme. Boulet. (Denis 1919.)	3 00	The Inca. (Farr 1922.)	5 00
8.3 Mme. Cheri. (Sturt. 1918.)	10 00	Titan. (Bliss 1919.)	Not for sale..
7.8 Mme. de Sevine. (Denis 1916.)	4 00	8.0 Tom Tit. (Bliss 1919.)	3 00
8.1 Mme. Louise.	3 00	7.5 Tregastel. (Millet 19—.)	2 50
9.0 Moa. (Bliss 1919.)	Not for sale..	8.2 Tristam. (Bliss 1919.)	5 00
8.5 Moliere. (Vilmorin 1920.)	Not for sale..	8.4 Troost. (Denis 1908.)	4 00
6.8 Monsieur Aymard. (Denis 1911.)	2 00	8.3 Ute Chief. (Farr 1920.)	3 00
8.3 Montezuma. (Farr 1909.)	1 50	Viking. (Bliss 1919.)	Not for sale..
8.2 Morwell. (Bliss 1917.)	7 50	7.3 Windham. (Farr 1909.)	1 50
7.8 Mrs. Cowley. (Bliss 1920.)	2 50	7.2 Wyomissing. (Farr 1909.)	75
6.6 Mrs. Reuthe. (Ware 1899.)	75	7.5 Yvonne Pelletier. (Millet 1916.)	5 00
Mrs. Tinley. (Bliss 1920.)	7 50	7.5 Zua. (Crawford 1914.)	2 50
		8.5 Zwanenburg. (Denis 1909.)	Not for sale..

JAPANESE IRIS (*Iris Kaempferi*)

The magnificent *Iris Kaempferi* belongs to the Apogons, and a field of them in bloom is a most gorgeous sight. Seeing them for the first time, one cannot withhold an exclamation of surprise, and having once seen can never forget their striking beauty. The tulips and daffodils, the great Oriental poppies, the peonies and the roses have all come and gone; but the Iris procession is still passing in the climax of its glory until the dark royal blue and purple of Uji-no-hotaru, the last to go, fades from our sight under the blazing August sun.

Much has been written of the wonderful Irises that exist in the wonderful gardens and temples of ancient Japan, so jealously guarded that they have never been permitted to reach the outside world.

Many years ago a collection of these Irises, said to be a duplicate of those in the garden of the Mikado, was brought to this country. At any rate it contained many beautiful varieties that have never been improved upon by later importations. It is to be regretted that some of the varieties in that collection have disappeared, and many of the remaining ones are to be found in limited numbers only here and there.

My collection is the result of many years of careful selection and study. The descriptions given are taken from the blooms in my own fields, and may be relied upon. It is impossible to get these Irises from Japan true to name, as the Japanese send us nothing but mixtures. The varieties I offer are all distinct kinds, true to the descriptions given. I have retained the Japanese names, and have also numbered the collection. In revising my list few corrections and changes have been found necessary, in order that my collection shall agree as far as possible with the original Japanese names and descriptions. With but few exceptions this has been accomplished. The numbers remain the same and will be retained permanently.

Time to Plant.—From the latter part of August to the beginning of October has been generally considered the best time to plant Japanese Irises. Late plantings should be protected by a light covering of straw or leaves applied after the ground is permanently frozen, to prevent the roots from being heaved out of the ground by the action of frost. In northern sections late planting had best be deferred until spring. In fact, from my own experience in recent years, I have come to the conclusion that spring is the ideal time to plant, not only Japanese Irises, but most of the species of Beardless Irises belonging to Group B.

CULTURE.—The secret of success is to *keep the ground well stirred*, never allowing it to bake or become hard. Any good mellow clay loam will grow Japanese Irises to perfection, if well enriched. They like plenty of moisture during the growing season, but flooding with water is not a necessity, as many suppose; water standing over the plants for a great length of time in winter is fatal to them. The natural moisture of the ground can be conserved by frequent cultivation, which has the effect of producing a dry dust mulch which prevents evaporation and avoids the necessity of artificial irrigation.

The collection here offered contains some of the handsomest and strongest growers. I can heartily recommend them all.

6 **YEZO-NISHIKI.** Deep purple-maroon; tall; three petals.

12 **KOKO-NO-IRO.** Six large royal purple petals, with a yellow center, radiating into lines. A most brilliant Iris.

13 **SHIRATAKI** (White Waterfall). Very tall; silvery white; six broad, fluted petals, with a golden band in center.

15 **MARAI-BOTRI.** Three large falls; white center, radiating white lines into a wide border of pale blue; standards white, tipped pale blue.

16 **AYASE-GAWA.** Claret, penciled with white lines, and lightly splashed with white; three large petals.

21 **HO-O-JO** (Ho-o-Castle). Yellow blotch, surrounded by a dark blue halo, shading a rich velvety purple; six large petals.

23 **SHICHIUKWA.** Ruby-crimson, with a white halo radiating white lines; center petals white, tipped purple; three petals.

24 **GEKKA-NO-NAMI.** Very tall; early white; three petals.

25 **MEIRAN.** Lavender-flesh, orange blotch, surrounded by a blue halo, radiating blue lines. 75c.

26 **YOSHIMO.** Pure white, veined pale blue; petaloids lavender; six petals.

29 **KAGARABI.** White, beautifully traced and marbled ultramarine-blue; petaloids blue; six petals.

30 **KIMI-NO-MEGUMI.** Three white petals, delicately veined blue; dark blue standards, edged white.

31 **HANA-AOI** (Hollyhock). Blue halo around the yellow blotches, radiating blue lines to a grayish white border, overlaid pale blue; six petals. 50 cts.

33 **HANA-NO-NISHIKA.** Royal purple, shaded crimson, tufted center; six petals.

34 **HANA-GESHO.** Tall, dark claret, overlaid blue; three large petals.

37 **KUMA-FUNJIN.** Center of petals silvery white, with a broad border of magenta-lilac; six petals. 50 cts.

41 **NISHIKI-HITOME.** Three large petals; white, veined and overlaid rosy lavender, blue halo.

47 **RENJO-NO-TAMA.** Very double, frilled petals; white center, with a very wide border of pale lavender. 75 cts.

50 **TSURU-NO-KEGEROMO** (Crane's Feather). Three large falls and three standards; pure white. 50 cts.

51 **KUMO-NO-UYE.** Delicate blue, suffused white; center petals white, tipped blue.

JAPANESE IRIS, continued

52 **SHIPPO** (Cloisonne). Rich tyrian-blue, suffused purple, delicately feathered white; petaloid stigmas blue and white, six petals. 50 cts.

53 **KUMOMA-NO-SORA** (Sky Amidst the Cloud). Three immense falls; white, with a strongly marked sky-blue; petaloid stigmas violet and white; six petals. 75 cts.

57 **BANDAI-NO-NAMI**. Fine, large, six-petaled; white, with fringed center. 50 cts.

71 **TRIUMPH**. White ground, heavily veined maroon; three petals.

74 **CRIMSON TUFT**. Three crimson-purple falls, with white center, radiating narrow white lines; petaloids white, tipped purple.

75 **SPOTTED BEAUTY**. White, minutely dotted rose-lilac, six petals. 50 cts.

✓ 76 **T. S. WARE**. Very double; dark garnet, veined white. 50 cts.

84 **NASHIVA**. Rich blue, finely flaked and mottled white; six petals.

85 **TUYI**. Tall dark violet-blue, flaked white; three petals.

89 **KUMO-NO-ISHO**. Bright crimson-purple; very large flower; six petals.

90 **KOMOCHI-GUMA**. Very dark purplish indigo; six large petals. 50 cts.

93 **OTORIGE**. Very tall, bright purple; three petals.

96 **SHIMOYO-NO-TSUKI**. Three grayish white falls, faintly veined violet; three small standards, violet bordered and flaked white.

100 **KUMO-NO-UYE**. Six large frilled petals, deep indigo-blue, shaded purple.

127 **OKUBANRI**. White, suffused blue, with a deep blue halo around the yellow center; small center petals plum; stigmas violet-blue; three petals.

146 **IDZUMIGAWA**. Gray ground, shaded and minutely veined maroon; six petals.

155 **HELEN VON SIEBOLD**. White center, bordered violet-red; three petals.

179 **HOSOKAWA**. Light violet-blue, veined white; six petals.

180 **KAMATO**. Large; deep sky-blue flowers; three petals. 75 cts.

183 **HANNIBAL**. Porcelain; veined rose-purple; rose-purple center; three petals. 50 cts.

184 **MT. HOOD**. Light blue, shaded darker; bright orange blotch; six petals.

186 **AZURE**. Large flowers; mauve-blue with a darker halo around the yellow blotch; six petals. 75 cts.

187 **RUFFLED MONSTER**. Dark pinkish flower, white center, radiating white lines; six petals. Extra fine. \$1.

189 **PINK PROGRESS**. Lavender-pink; three petals. 50 cts.

Varieties not otherwise priced, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Twelve in 12 choice named varieties, my selection, \$3.50. For mass planting, 100 in 10 choice named varieties, my selection, \$20.

Write for special quotations on quantities of Japanese Iris

Not less than 5 plants of one variety will be sold at the 10 rate, nor less than 25 at the 100 rate



Japanese Irises equally at home at Wyomissing. Note the luxuriant growth and freedom of bloom, though grown only in ordinary soil without irrigation

The Hardy Phloxes

For brilliant, bold color effects in mass during the late summer and autumn, the Hardy Phloxes are indispensable. Without them it would be difficult to maintain the display of dazzling color afforded during July and August, at a time during which there is little else in bloom to be depended upon. Next to the irises and peonies, they are the most useful hardy plants we have, filling in, as they do, the gap between the early summer and the fall-blooming plants.

The superb new varieties produce immense trusses of flowers, more than double the size of the old varieties, in pure, brilliant colors of almost every shade but yellow, and in the most varied and striking color combinations imaginable from purest white, delicate flesh, soft pink, through salmon, orange, and fiery scarlet to deep blood-red, crimson, dark maroon, purple and amaranth. There are pale mauves and lavenders, soft blues and lilacs, deep violets and dark metallic blues. There are large, white, star-shaped centers, surrounded by rings of strong color, and flowers of soft, delicate shades, with vivid scarlet or maroon eyes, and petals with rays of color in various shades.

They may be planted in large masses of one solid color for landscape effects, as single specimens, or in groups in the hardy border, to produce any desired color. They are also very useful for planting among beds of earlier-blooming plants, such as poppies, peonies, etc., since they will endure the crowding of these plants in the early part of the season, and later send up their tall spikes of bloom, continuing the color effect after the spring flowers have gone.

The older varieties were nearly all tall, but of late many very dwarf kinds have been introduced, which may be effectively used as borders for beds of the taller varieties, or among the low-growing plants of the hardy border. Especially useful for this purpose is Tapis Blanc, growing to a height of only 6 to 8 inches, but producing enormous pure white flowers. A grand companion to Tapis Blanc is Argon, clear salmon-rose.

CULTURE.—Phloxes are gross feeders and, while they will grow and bloom almost anywhere, only by giving them very rich soil and plenty of moisture in dry seasons can the best results be obtained. They will thrive in partial shade, where the colors are brighter and endure longer than in the open sunlight. Their natural season of bloom is in July and August, but by pinching out the tops of part of the plants before the buds have formed, they will bloom much later and form many branches. This process may be repeated several times, if desired, throwing the blooming season into the late fall. They should be divided and replanted at least every third year, as, after the clumps become closely crowded, the trusses and blooms are very much inclined to deteriorate.

The dwarf varieties may be planted 10 to 12 inches apart and the tall ones 18 inches apart for immediate effect. In well-enriched, highly cultivated ground, where they can remain to form large clumps, they will require from 2 to 2½ feet of space.

In wet seasons, the foliage of the Phlox is sometimes attacked by mildew. In dry seasons, in some localities, it is attacked by red spider, which is immediately detected by the lower leaves becoming a rusty brown. The effective remedy in both cases is the use of Niagara Dusts.

Phloxes may be planted any time from early to late fall, or in spring from April to the end of May.

ALBERT LETEAU. Violet-rose, with dark carmine center.

AMARANTE. Brilliant crimson-amaranth; medium dwarf.

ANTONIN MERCE. Very large; pure white center, bordered clear lilac; fine.

ARGON. Delicate salmon-rose; dwarf.

AURORA BOREALE. Salmon-scarlet, with deep crimson eye.

B. COMTE. Rich satiny amaranth. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

BOUQUET FLEURI. White, with cherry-red eye.

BRIDESMAID. Tall, white, with large-rose-crimson center.

BRILLIANT. Clear blood-red; medium dwarf.

BROGNANT. Very large flowers; center rosy lilac, shading to a white border.

CLARA BENZ. Brilliant rose-carmine, white eye with a blue-violet halo; flowers of good size; medium dwarf.

COMTE VON HOCHBERG. Very large; dark crimson; the finest of its color, and one of the handsomest of all Phloxes. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

COQUELICOT. Very brilliant orange-scarlet.

CREPUSCLE. Very large flowers shading from a deep crimson center through rose-lilac to a white edge; extra fine. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

DELAHEY. White, borders of petals shading to rose; dwarf.

EDMOND ROSTAND. Large panicles; violet-rose, large white center; extra.

EIFFEL TOWER. An extremely tall variety; large panicles; color pale salmon-rose, crimson eye. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

ELIZABETH CAMPBELL. Very large spikes, with flowers of a quite new color—light salmon, changing to pink in the center. Extra. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

EUGENE DANZANVILLIERS. Lovely soft lilac-blue, large white center.

EUROPA. A new variety, with very large, perfectly formed, white flowers, with crimson-carmine eye; fine-shaped trusses. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

All Hardy Phlox, unless otherwise noted, 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100. 5 plants of any one variety, at the 10 rate, 25 at the 100 rate. Less than 5 of a variety at the single rate

HARDY PHLOX, continued

FRAU ANTOINE BUCHNER. This is undoubtedly the finest pure white Phlox which has as yet been raised. It has a strong habit and produces flowers of an enormous size—often larger than a silver dollar—and of perfect form.

FRAU RICHARD GROSS. Alabaster-white, with blood-red eye. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

GENERAL CHANZY. Brilliant scarlet.

GISMONDA. Carmine-rose, bordered white, dark carmine-rose eye.

GOLIATH. Extra-large trusses, with flowers of bright carmine, darker eye, very tall-growing.

HAGO EILERS. Dwarf; white, with lilac buds.

HELENA VACARESCO. Very dwarf; globular panicles of large, pure white flowers, with a sulphur eye.

HENRI MURGER. Purest white, with deep rose center; handsome truss.

HODUR. Flesh-pink with large white eye.

IDUNA. Large white center, bordered pale Neyron-rose-pink, 1(119). 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

INDEPENDENCE. Large, early-flowering white; compact truss.

JOSEPHINE GERBEAUX. Pure white with a very large rose center, beautifully blended.

JULES SANDEAU. Dwarf; very large-flowering; pure pink; extra. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

LA FRANCE. Medium size; light violet-rose, 1(154), light carmine eye.

L'AIGLON. Very large panicles and flowers; carmine-rose, shading darker toward the center; extra fine.

LAMARTINE. Rich parma-violet, large white center; extra. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

LE PRINTEMPS. Carmine-rose with white center; large flowers. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

LE SOLEIL. Light rose, shading to white toward the center.

LOKI. New. Salmon-pink, dark carmine eye. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

MADAGASCAR. Fleshy rose, very light.

MARGARET CLOSS. A salmon color with dark carmine eye.

MARY WILKINS. Pure white, large carmine-magenta center.

MME. MELLINGER. Large, individual flowers of a pleasing rose-pink color.

MONTAGNARD. Brilliant crimson-amaranth; large handsome truss and flowers. Very tall variety of unusual distinction. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

ORNAMENT. Bright clear rose, with a light halo, darker center.

O. WITTICH. Deep rose, with a white halo, carmine eye.

PAPILLON. Extra-large flowers; grayish white and clear lilac-blue in rays.

PAUL FLICKE. Tender rose with deep rose center; immense flowers.

PHARAON. Enormous flowers; clear lilac-rose, with a large white center; extra fine.

REDOUBT. Light bishop-violet, 1(189), with crimson eye and light halo.

RICHARD STRAUSS. New. Very dark violet-amaranth. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

RICHARD WALLACE. Pure white, with maroon center; tall grower.

RIJNSTROOM. New. Immense trusses, with blooms larger than a silver dollar. Beautiful, clear pink. Extra fine.

ROSENBERG. Rich carmine-violet, with blood-red eye; fine trusses and immense flowers. Extra.

SALOME. White, with an unusually large crimson center. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

SIEBOLD. Large trusses of fiery orange-scarlet flowers with crimson center. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.



Perennial Phlox is unequalled for bold color effects

All Hardy Phlox, unless otherwise noted, 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100. 5 plants of any one variety at the 10 rate, 25 at the 100 rate. Less than 5 of a variety at the single rate

HARDY PHLOX. continued

STANISLAS. Bright carmine-rose with lighter shading and a deeper eye.

THOR. Rich salmon-pink with deep crimson eye. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

W. C. EGAN. Very large flowers; beautiful soft pink. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

WOLFGANG VON GOETHE. Deep salmon-rose, with a white center.

OVATA carolina (Mountain Phlox). Masses of reddish pink flowers. May and June.

SUBULATA (Moss or Mountain Pink). A creeping variety, flowering in early spring, with moss-like, evergreen foliage, completely hidden during flowering-time with the masses of bloom. Much used in cemeteries for carpeting the ground.

Subulata atropurpurea. Purplish rose.

Subulata lilacina. Beautiful pale lilac.

Subulata, The Bride. Large, white flowers, with dainty pink eye.

MISS LINGARD. White, faint lilac eye; a grand, free-flowering, early Suffruticosa variety. For massing there is no other white Phlox to equal it.

Phlox—Various Species

DIVARICATA canadensis. Soft lavender-blue flowers.

MACULATA. A native species, with good-size heads of rose-purple flowers. 1½ ft. May and June.

Farr · Better Groups of Hardy Phlox

The American automobile is comparatively low-priced because of quantity production and standardization. The same principles which make for less cost in factory production apply to Farr Plant Groups. The customer is given the benefit of the consequent economies and it does not follow that the varieties included in such groups are anything but standard, first-class and highly desirable. Collections are the bargain counter for the amateur.

Farr · Better Group 1

Bridesmaid.....	\$0 30	Madagascar.....	\$0 30
Eugene Danzanvilliers.....	30	Ornament.....	30
Independence.....	30	Redoubt.....	30
L'Aiglon.....	30	Wolfgang von Goethe.....	30
Le Soleil.....	30	Stanislas.....	30

Amounting to \$3; complete for \$2.50

Farr · Better Group 2

Europa.....	\$0 35	Josephine Gerbeaux.....	\$0 30
Rijnstroom.....	30	Mme. Mellinger.....	30
Richard Strauss.....	35	Eiffel Tower.....	35
B. Comte.....	35	Frau Antoine Buchner.....	30
Edmond Rostand.....	30	W. C. Egan.....	35

Amounting to \$3.25; complete for \$2.75

Groups 1 and 2 combined for \$5



Phloxes are, next to the Peonies and Irises, the most useful hardy plants we have



The grand display of the Irises reaches its climax in June, when the German varieties flood the garden with color

Hardy Perennial Plants

All Hardy Perennials, unless otherwise noted, 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100. 5 plants of any one variety at the 10 rate, 25 at the 100 rate. Less than 5 of a variety at the single price

Achillea (Milfoil, or Yarrow)

Plants suitable for dry, sunny places. The dwarf kinds are useful for carpeting or for rockeries, the taller varieties as border plants.

MILLEFOLIUM, Cerise Queen. A new variety. Dark red; an improvement on Rosea.

Millefolium Kelwayi. An improved variety, with flowers of deep carmine-red, with white eye; very handsome.

EUPATORIUM (syn. *Filipendulina*). Flat heads of brilliant yellow flowers; finely cut foliage. Blooms all summer. 4 ft.

PTARMICA, Boule de Neige. New. An improvement on "The Pearl," with fuller and more perfect flowers.

Ptarmica, Perry's White. A new variety, with large, pure white flowers; finest of all.

Ptarmica, The Pearl. Pure white, double flowers all summer. Prized for cutting.

TOMENTOSA (Woolly Yarrow). A very dwarf variety, with finely cut, dark green foliage, and numerous flat heads of bright yellow flowers in June. An elegant rock-plant.

Alyssum (Rock Madwort)

SAXATILE compactum. Broad masses of bright yellow flowers in early spring. An excellent plant for the rockery or front of borders. 1 ft.

Anchusa (Alkanet)

For producing a mass effect of brilliant blue, the *Anchusas* cannot be surpassed. They should be treated as biennials, as the old plants exhaust themselves at the end of two or three years. They reproduce themselves, however, from self-sown seed. The blooming season can be extended for several weeks by cutting the spikes as soon as the flowers fade, thus preventing seeding.

DROPMORE Variety. Tall spikes of beautiful, deep blue flowers, all summer. Rough, broad foliage. 4 to 5 ft.

OPAL. Very beautiful variety; spreading spikes of soft turquoise-blue. 3 to 4 ft.

MYOSOTIDIFLORA. A very beautiful and distinct, new, dwarf perennial variety from Russia, with clusters of charming blue flowers resembling forget-me-nots. An effective rock-plant for shady places. 1 ft. 40 cts.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS, continued

Anemone Japonica (Windflower)

These stately plants are among the showiest and most useful we have for autumn blooming. For massing in the shrubbery border, in woodlands, or among the other hardy plants, they have few equals. Their flowers, borne on branching stems, 2 to 3 feet in height, are useful for cutting at a season when other flowers are scarce. The colors range from white to deep crimson, with shades of lilac.

They thrive best in a deep, moist, mellow loam in semi-shade, protected from the afternoon sun. They should be planted in spring, and protected from hard freezing.

COUPE D'ARGENT. Large; double; pure white.

GEANTE DES BLANCHES. Very fine semi-double, silvery white flowers. The largest-flowered variety. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

LORD ARDILAUN. Fine double white.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE. Large flowers; soft silvery pink; semi-double. 3 ft.

ROSEA superba. Medium-sized, single flowers; delicate silvery rose. Very profuse bloomer.

HUPEHENSIS. A new species from central China, resembling *Anemone japonica* in growth, but not so tall. Pale mauve-colored flowers appear in early August and continue until late fall. 1 ft.

Anthemis (Marguerite)

TINCTORIA. Handsome, finely cut foliage, and large, golden yellow flowers produced all summer. Succeeds in the poorest soil. 18 in.

Aquilegia (Columbine)

These are old garden favorites, and few plants look better or thrive so well in woodlands or in shady corners where most plants cannot grow. The new hybrids, most of them having unusually long, slender spurs, with the most varied and delicate combinations of color, are exquisitely beautiful. I have become greatly interested in them and have raised a splendid stock from seeds of my own special selection, to which have been added the English hybrids of Mrs. Scott Elliott's selected strain, including the beautiful new rose and scarlet shades. Everyone will, I am sure, be greatly pleased with them. Plant in fall or early spring, in half shade or in full sun.

NEW LONG-SPURRED HYBRIDS. A magnificent strain in many new and beautiful shades.

CANADENSIS. The dainty wild Columbine of our native woods. Light red and yellow; a fine plant for the rockery and half-shaded places.

CHRYSANTHA. Long-spurred; pure golden yellow.

MUNSTEAD GIANT WHITE. (syn. *Nivea grandiflora*). Fine, pure white.

Arabis (Rock, or Wall Cress)

ALPINA. One of the most desirable, early spring-flowering plants for edging or rock-work, forming a dense carpet of pure white flowers.

Artemisia

LACTIFLORA. A desirable new border plant, throwing up large, branching panicles of creamy white flower-heads 4 to 5 feet high in late summer; fragrant. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Astilbe (*Spiræa*, or Goat's-Beard)

The Astilbes make handsome plants, and are naturally suited for a moist, half-shady situation, although they may be successfully grown in any rich garden border. Some of the varieties, like *Grandis*, grow very tall, with striking, handsome foliage, while the new *Arendsii* hybrids are most effective planted in masses. All are suitable as semi-aquatics, planted in low places and on the edges of ponds, etc. All *Arendsii* and Japanese types may be potted in fall and forced for winter decoration.

AMERICA. A new variety with fine plumes of silvery lilac. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

ARENDSII, Ceres. Light rose panicles, with silvery sheen. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.



Astilbe Arendsii; *Hydrangea arborescens* in background

ASTILBE, continued

Arendsii, Peach Blossom. A fine, soft pink color. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Arendsii, Pink Pearl. Dense panicles of small pearl-like flowers; light pink. 50c. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Arendsii, Rose Pearl. Thick, pyramidal spikes of a lovely pink color. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Arendsii, Salmon Queen. Beautiful salmon-pink. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Arendsii, Venus. Bright, deep violet-rose. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

CHINENSIS. Large heads of silvery pink flowers. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

GRANDIS. A new introduction from China, growing 5 to 6 feet high, with panicles of white flowers 2 to 2½ feet long; finely divided foliage. Requires moist soil. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

JAPONICA, Queen Alexandra. A beautiful hybrid. Soft, delicate pink; splendid for forcing, and perfectly hardy. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Japonica, W. E. Gladstone. Large, feathery plumes of pure white flowers. 50c. each, \$3.50 for 10.

NUEE ROSE. (Lem.) A new hybrid, with horizontal panicles of tender rose flowers. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

THUNBERGII (Rivularis) Moerheimii. Enormous spikes of small flowers of purest white. July. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.



Hardy Asters and Bocconia

Hardy Asters

The Aster, along with the goldenrod, forms the chief motif in the color scheme of our glorious American autumn. As to which of these should become our national flower, it is hard to choose.

The many species, widely distinct from each other in habit and form, are, with few exceptions, all native of North America. It is in Europe, however, that our Asters have been most highly appreciated. Many improvements have been made by European growers, and many hybrid forms have been produced by crossing the different species.

The principal species in cultivation are:

Amellus, natives of Europe and Asia, blooming in August and September, distinguished by their soft, velvety foliage, medium dwarf habit, and very large flowers produced singly or in clusters, in shades of blue, purple and rose.

Cordifolius has a dense tuft of large, heart-shaped, smooth leaves, from which arise long, graceful, many-branched sprays densely smothered with small flowers in shades of white, rose, blue, and lavender, mostly blooming in September.

Ericoides has bright green, fine, heath-like foliage, with masses of small flowers in white, pale rose, and lavender.

Novæ-Angliæ is a tall New England Aster, with rough foliage, growing to a height of 4 to 5 feet, densely covered with masses of large rose, blue, or purple flowers.

Novi-Belgii, from which has been produced the largest number of varieties, has smooth, dark green foliage, with slender, much-branched stems, smothered with large flowers in shades of white, rose-pink, blue, and violet, blooming through September and October.

The *Amellus*, *Cordifolius* and the dwarfer *Novi-Belgii* varieties deserve a prominent place in every hardy border, while the taller varieties may be used as a background; but it is in the open, planted in mass, that they are most useful. Naturalized along drives, shrubbery borders, woodland and meadows, most beautiful color effects may be obtained by their use, combined with rudbeckias, hardy sunflowers, etc.

CULTURE.—All are of the easiest cultivation, succeeding in almost any soil or situation. *Amellus*, *Ericoides*, and *Novæ-Angliæ* do best in open, sunny, dry situations; while *Cordifolius* and *Novi-Belgii* may be grown in partial shade in most situations.

For the best results, they require division and replanting every third year.

With few exceptions, these are all single-flowered and must not be confused with the florists' annual, large-flowered, double China Aster.

Aster (Michaelmas Daisy)

AMELLUS Preziosa. With very fine flowers of a deep dark violet color. August and September. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

CORDIFOLIUS magnificus. Dense sprays of large lavender flowers; extra. 4 ft. September.

LAEVIS Harvardii. Long sprays; beautiful rosy mauve. 5 ft. September.

NOVÆ-ANGLIÆ, Mrs. S. T. Wright. Large flowers of rich, rosy purple. 4 ft. September and October.

Novæ-Angliæ, Ryecroft Pink. Large; soft rose-pink. 4 ft. September and October.

NOVI-BELGII, Eileen. Compact habit; medium-sized, deep violet flowers. 2 ft. September.

Novi-Belgii, Lady Lloyd. Violet-pink.

LUTETIA. Large, loose flowers of a soft rosy lilac. 2½ ft.

NOVELTY. A showy hybrid with clear mauve-pink flowers, blooming in October. 4 ft.

THIRAZ. Semi-double, white flowers, slightly tinged pink. September.

WHITE QUEEN. Large, pure white flowers; very free. 2 feet. September.

PUNICEUS pulcherrimus. Pyramidal heads of large blush-white flowers with yellow center. 6 ft. September.

Japanese Hardy Aster

DOUBLE WHITE. A new species with full double ranunculus-formed flowers, ¾ inch in diameter, which appear from July to September. 2 ft.

Asclepias (Butterfly-Weed)

TUBEROSA. Very attractive native plants, flowering during July and August. Umbels of bright orange-colored flowers. 2½ ft.

Baptisia (False Indigo)

AUSTRALIS. Dark blue, pea-shaped flowers in June; suitable for the hardy border or wild garden; very attractive foliage. 2 ft.

Bocconia

CORDATA (Plume Poppy). Plants with handsome, glaucous leaves, lobed similar to the bloodroot, growing to a height of 6 to 8 feet, and bearing immense, plummy masses of pinkish white flowers, followed by brown seed-capsules, as effective for decorative effects as the flowers. Fine for producing bold, striking effects in the shrubbery, or at the rear of the hardy border.

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Boltonia (False Chamomile)

ASTEROIDES. Large, single, white, aster-like flowers during the summer and autumn months, completely covering the plants and producing a very showy effect. 5 to 6 ft.

LATISQUAMA. A pink form of the above, with larger flowers. 5 to 6 ft.

Campanula (Bellflower)

CARPATICA (Carpathian Harebell). A pretty dwarf species, with blue, bell-shaped flowers one inch in diameter; blooms all summer. Fine for the rockery.

Carpatica alba. Pure white.

GLOMERATA superba. Large clusters of bright blue bells. 1 to 2 ft.

GROSSEKII. A variety which produces its dark blue flowers all summer. 2 ft.

LATIFOLIA macrantha. Large, purplish blue flowers. 3 ft. May and June.

MEDIUM (Canterbury Bells). One of the most popular. Blue, White, and Rose; biennial. 25 cts.

PERSICIFOLIA (Peach Bells). One of the most valuable hardy perennials. Handsome spikes of blue flowers during June and July. 2 ft.

PYRAMIDALIS (Chimney Bellflower). Forms a perfect pyramid 4 to 6 feet high, crowded with large blue flowers.

Centaurea (Perennial Cornflower)

Fine plants of easy culture for a sunny situation in the border or rockery, and fine for cutting. Blooms in July and August.

DEALBATA. Very showy, large, rose-colored flowers.

HIRTA nigra variegata. Variegated green-and-gold foliage, with purple flowers in July and August. 2 ft.

MACROCEPHALA. Bright golden yellow flowers. July and August. Very effective. 2½ ft.

MONTANA. Large, violet-blue flowers. 2 ft.

Cerastium

TOMENTOSUM (Snow-in-Summer). A low-growing plant having silvery white foliage and producing an abundance of snow-white flowers. Especially suitable for rock or border purposes. 10 in.

Chelone

GLABRA alba. Terminal spikes producing creamy white flowers. Thrives best in partial shade and moist or wet situations. 2 ft.

LYONII. Rosy purple flowers. 2 ft.



Hardy Pompon Chrysanthemums hold full sway in dull November

Hardy Chrysanthemums

In the dull November days, when every other flower in the garden has succumbed to the frost, the hardy Chrysanthemums hold full sway, with a wealth of rich, oriental coloring unaffected by ordinary freezing. Their subdued, somber shades of yellow, mahogany, bronzy red and brown, lightened by their pure whites and soft pinks, have all the soft, rich coloring of an old tapestry; the last grand finale as the color symphony of the garden ends under a mantle of snow.

The small-flowered or Pompon varieties are the hardiest, requiring only a very slight protection of coarse litter or straw to bring them safely through the winter; but there is a race of early, large-flowered varieties which are every year becoming more and more popular, and which are nearly as hardy. Recently, many very beautiful, large, single-flowered varieties have been introduced, that can also be successfully flowered out-of-doors; most of them, however, bloom a little later, and should be planted in a sheltered position shielded from the first frosts. All these classes may be allowed to bloom naturally in clusters or, by disbudding, large, specimen blooms may be obtained. For the best results the soil should be well enriched with manure and highly cultivated. Young plants set out any time before the first of July will make strong, blooming plants the same season. I have discarded the very late varieties, my list containing only such as can be bloomed in normal seasons out-of-doors.

Hardy Pompon

A. BARHAM. Beautiful orange-bronze; one of the first to flower.

ACTO. Large-flowering; bright rose; incurved petals; extra fine.

CAPTAIN COOK. A lovely rose-pink; early-flowering.

CHARLES JOLY. Splendid bright rosy pink.

CLARA JAMESON. A showy combination of bronze and scarlet.

CRANFORDIA. An early variety with deep bronzy yellow flowers.

EDNA. Large; early; incurved; creamy white.

ELVA. Large; early; incurved; white shaded bluish.

EXCELSIOR. Fine, very large yellow.

FLORA. Rich garnet.

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POMPON CHRYSANTHEMUMS. *continued*

FRANK WILCOX. A fine new bronzy red.

GOLDEN CLIMAX. One of the best orange-yellow varieties.

HARRIET SYKES. Lovely rose-pink; dwarf grower. Midseason.

INDIAN HILL. Deep yellow, flecked with crimson.

L'ARGENTUILLAIS. Very early; large; deep chestnut.

LILLIAN DOTY. Beautifully formed shell-pink. Extra fine; one of the best. Early.

MARIANA. Medium-sized white.

MRS. H. BERGEN. Creamy white with rosy pink center. Midseason.

MRS. H. F. VINCENT. A fine shade of fawn and bronze, with salmon-pink shading.

MRS. NELLIE KLERIS. Fine shell-pink; dwarf grower.

NIZA. Very early delicate pink; medium dwarf grower.

QUEEN OF WHITES. Very fine large white; medium; late bloomer.

SHAKER LADY. Bright Tyrian-pink; large flowers.

ST. CROATS. Creamy white, shaded pink.

WESTERN BEAUTY. Late-blooming; deep rose-pink novelty.

WHITE DOTY. Large, white-flowering Lillian Doty.

Small Button-Flowered

BABY. The well-known yellow favorite.

BROWN BESSIE. Mahogany-brown.

LILLIA. Scarlet-brown.

LITTLE BOB. Small bronze flowers in dense clusters; very fine.

MINTA. Free-flowering light pink.

NESCO. Midseason; old rose-pink variety.

Single

GOLDEN MENSA. Large; bright golden yellow.

MRS. W. E. BUCKINGHAM. Midseason; pink; fine for cutting.

MRS. W. H. WAITE. Soft pink, fading to white when fully open.

MISS HILDA WELLS. Tuscan-red, with a yellow disc; very fine.

STANLEY VEN. Lovely rose-pink; one of the finest singles.

United States Department of
Agriculture Seedlings

For some years the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, has been experimenting to obtain an extraordinarily hardy

race of Chrysanthemums. We have coöperated with the Bureau by maintaining experimental plots at our nurseries. Our supply is now larger than required and consequently we can offer, below, a few of the best bloomers. We recommend them for their extreme hardiness and their habit of blooming before frosts.

Arlington. No. 19179. Single Pink.

Columbia. No. 13167. Single Yellow.

Mt. Vernon. No. 19632. Single Garnet.

Potomac. No. 19612. Single Rose-pink.

Washington. No. 19136. Single Cherry-pink.

Chrysanthemum

ARCTICUM (Arctic Daisy). Among fall-flowering perennials this is a perfect gem. It forms an attractive rosette-like clump of pretty, dark green foliage, and in September multitudes of flower-stems appear, terminated by pure white daisies, 2 inches or more in diameter, the whole being hardly more than 18 inches high. Its blooming period is late September and October. This is one of the rather few really dwarf, fall-flowering perennials, and thus fills an urgent want, most fall-flowering perennials being tall.

Chrysanthemum maximum

Shasta Daisy

SHASTA DAISY. Large, snow-white flowers; blooms all summer.

BURBANK'S ALASKA. An improved form, with very large, perfectly formed, white flowers. 30 cts. each.

KING EDWARD VII. A European introduction, with immense flowers and of vigorous growth. 30 cts. each.

ULIGINOSUM (syn. *Pyrethrum*). Giant Daisy. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, covered with large, white, daisy-like flowers from June to September.

Cimicifuga (Snakeroot)

RACEMOSA. Long, slender, pure white spikes; suitable for shady places. 6 to 8 ft. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Convallaria (Lily-of-the-Valley)

MAJALIS. Sprays of drooping, white, wax-like fragrant bells, and thriving in shady nooks and corners, completely covering the ground. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Coreopsis

LANCEOLATA grandiflora. Golden yellow flowers; invaluable for cutting. Begins to bloom in June and continues all summer.

VERTICILLATA. A good new variety with finely cut foliage, bearing yellow flowers on stems about 2 feet long. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Farr's Hybrid Delphiniums

Perennial Larkspurs

The improved Delphinium of today is a grand and stately plant. Its tall spires of bloom, rising to a height of 5 to 6 feet, supply our gardens with a wealth of blue that would be sadly lacking were it not for these magnificent plants.

No other flowers combine so many varied shades of this lovely color, the rarest in the garden. The soft azure of the forget-me-not, the rich blue of the gentian, and the deep sapphire and royal purple hues, all are represented, and form a brilliant setting to the small, white-, gold- or black-centered petals, while over all this is suffused a beautiful rose iridescence impossible to describe.

In whatever situation they are placed, whether at the rear of the border, among shrubbery, or in groups along walks and drives, they are equally effective, always exciting the utmost admiration, and one can hardly say enough in praise of these useful plants.

It would be difficult to say which one admires most—some of the new single types, with their very tall, vigorous growth and their very long, beautifully formed spikes, the individual flowers sometimes measuring over 2 inches in diameter, with a center eye of changing black or pure white, or the large, semi-double blooms, with an outer set of petals of various shades of blue and an inner set of petals of a contrasting shade, with conspicuous brown, black, or white centers, with occasionally, here and there, one that is full double.

CULTURE.—For the best results they require a soil that is well enriched and deeply cultivated. The choice European varieties sometimes suffer in our hot, dry climate, and they should be given a good supply of water. A good mulching is beneficial in a dry time, or the ground may have an undergrowth of dwarf, shallow-rooting plants to furnish a protection from the hot sun. If the spikes are cut down as soon as they are through blooming, others will spring up in their place, prolonging the season of bloom from June to November. They are perfectly hardy, and may be planted at any time in spring or fall, unless too much advanced in growth. All Delphiniums during extremely hot weather are liable to be attacked by a fungus at the crown, perfectly healthy plants suddenly wilting and dying, and the loss of a small percentage of plants is to be expected. This may be checked by Niagara Dusts.

WYOMISSING HYBRIDS, Semi-double and Single. Grown from seed of the finest named varieties; extra-large flowers in many beautiful shades. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

BELLADONNA SEEDLINGS. While the old Belladonna does not produce seed, this new type seeds freely and produces long spikes of larger flowers of the same sky-blue tint; of continuous-blooming habit. About 95 per cent of them come true to type, with an occasional plant of a dark brilliant blue.

CHINENSIS. A distinct species, with finely cut foliage, bearing spikes of medium-sized, brilliant, deep blue flowers in great profusion all summer.

Chinensis alba. Same as Chinensis, but with pure white flowers; blooms all summer; handsome.

FORMOSUM. The old-fashioned dark blue Larkspur. Free bloomer and one of the most reliable of all the Larkspurs for general garden planting. Most effective when arranged in groups of a dozen or more plants, with a background of shrubs.

Dianthus (Hardy Pinks)

BARBATUS (Sweet William). Mixed colors. An old favorite and keeps up a constant succession of flowers.

DELTOIDES. A charming creeping species with small, single pink flowers during June and July. Especially suited for the rock-garden.

Deltoides alba. A pretty white variety.

LORD LYON. Double. Deep pink.

PLUMARIUS delicata. Double. Beautiful soft pink, shaded cream.

Plumarius, White Reserve. Continuous-flowing; double, pure white.



Hybrid Delphiniums

Dicentra (Dielytra)

FORMOSA. Dwarf, with finely cut foliage; flowers pink; blooms from April to August.

SPECTABILIS (Bleeding-Heart). Long racemes of graceful, heart-shaped flowers. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Digitalis (Foxglove)

Dignified and stately, old-time favorites, worthy a place in the choicest garden. Tall spires of inflated, bell-shaped flowers, beautifully spotted. They make a fine background for other lower-growing plants or among shrubbery, thriving in half shade as well as in open.

GLOXINIÆFLORA. Finely spotted varieties in shades of White, Rose and Purple, Mixed.

GRANDIFLORA. Showy spikes of pale yellow flowers.

Elsholtzia

STAUNTONII. A desirable and attractive new hardy plant introduced by the Arnold Arboretum. Of upright, shrub-like growth, 4 to 5 feet high, surmounted by long spikes of lilac-rose flowers in September and October. Its foliage has a delightful aromatic fragrance. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Epimedium (Barrenwort; Bishop's Hat)

Epimediums thrive best in partial shade, and are particularly well suited for rockeries and the margins of shrubberies. Almost any soil will answer for them. The plants retain their foliage all winter.

ALPINUM. Reddish yellow.

LILACINUM. Lilac.

PINNATUM elegans. Flowers golden yellow; very fine.

Erigeron (Fleabane)

Aster-like flowers, springing from tufts like the English daisy.

AURANTIACUS. Bright orange flowers from June to September. 9 in.

Eryngium (Sea Holly)

Finely cut, spiny foliage and thistle-like heads of flowers of a beautiful steel-blue. Very decorative in the hardy border, and useful for dry bouquets in winter.

AMETHYSTINUM (syn. *Oliverianum*). The true blue Thistle, with amethyst stems and bracts.

Hardy Ferns

Valuable for planting in shady, moist situations and under trees where blooming plants will not thrive. As a rule they should be grown in a moist, shady and protected place, in a soil composed of rich loam and leaf-mold. Adiantums and Scolopendriums grow about a foot in height. The

Osmundas are very large, vigorous-growing species, with rather coarse but highly ornamental foliage, requiring a deeply dug, well-enriched soil, where they may be grown in shade or full sunlight. In wet swamps they grow to great size, sometimes attaining a height of 5 feet.

ADIANTUM pedatum (Hardy Maidenhair Fern).

ASPIDIUM acrostichoides (Christmas Fern). An evergreen variety with deep green fronds about a foot high.

Aspidium Filix-mas (Male Fern). A rare evergreen type, growing about 2 feet high in rich soil.

Aspidium spinulosum. Another evergreen variety growing 18 to 24 inches high.

ASPLENIUM angustifolium. A charming Fern with light green, graceful fronds 1 to 3 feet high.

Asplenium Filix-foemina. A large, handsome Fern with finely cut foliage about 2 to 3 feet high.

DICKSONIA punctilobula. A variety which will grow in sun or shade, growing about 18 inches high. Where masses of Ferns are desired, this variety cannot be surpassed.

ONOCLEA struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern). A very handsome variety which resembles a palm, growing from 2 to 4 feet high. A very good Fern for growing as a background for smaller varieties 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

OSMUNDA cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern).

Osmunda regalis (Royal Fern).



Digitalis or Foxglove

Funkia (Plantain Lily)

The Blue and White Day Lilies

Funkias are perfectly hardy, and of the easiest culture, thriving in almost any situation. They do especially well in damp, partially shaded places, and are suitable for naturalizing in woodlands or along streams and ponds. They also look well around the angles of buildings, and bordering walks and drives, and as single specimens on the lawn or in the border, where their large stools of handsome foliage increase in beauty from year to year. The small, variegated-leaved varieties make an excellent permanent edging for beds and walks. Their foliage alone forms effective adornment to the garden; but in late summer, when the plants are surmounted with spikes of white or blue, they are beautiful indeed.

LANCIFOLIA. Long, narrow, green leaves; slender spikes of purple flowers.

Lancifolia undulata argentea (syn. *Mediopicta*). Leaves beautifully variegated silver and green; fine for edging; flowers lilac.

OVATA (syn. *Cerulea*). Blue Day Lily. Handsome broad foliage; tall racemes of deep blue flowers.

Ovata, Thomas Hogg. Bright green leaves, with broad white margin.

ROBUSTA elegans. Handsome new variety. Broad silvery and green foliage. 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

SIEBOLDIANA. Handsome, large, metallic, blue-green foliage; short racemes of pale blue flowers in late June. 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

SUBCORDATA grandiflora. The White Day Lily. Broad, pale green foliage and spikes of large, snow-white flowers. Highly prized for cutting. 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)

One of the most satisfactory hardy plants. In beds and masses they produce a gorgeous effect, blooming in constant succession all summer. They are also splendid for cutting, lasting a long time in water. The large, brown center is surrounded with scarlet or crimson rings, with an outer border of orange or yellow. One of the few perennials that are always in bloom.

GRANDIFLORA. A fine, large-flowering strain; mixed shades.

Geranium (Crane's-bill)

GRANDIFLORUM. Large, lilac-blue flowers. July and August.

NEPALENSE. Very large pink flowers.

PLATYPETALUM. Large, rosy purple flowers in June. 1½ ft.

SANGUINEUM. Handsome, serrated foliage; purple-crimson flowers; blooms all summer; compact, bushy plant. 18 in.

Sanguineum album. Pure white.

Geum (Avens)

Attractive plants for the border or rockery, blooming from May to July.

MONTANUM maximum. A very large-flowering variety with yellow flowers, blooming from May to August. 1 ft.

Montanum splendens (Heldreichii). Large flowers of deep yellow. 18 in.

Gypsophila

PANICULATA (Baby's Breath). Cloud-like sprays of minute white flowers; fine for use in bouquets in combination with bright-colored flowers.

PROSTRATA rosea. A fine, creeping variety for edging or the rockery. Finely cut foliage and sprays of pale rose flowers.

REPENS. A beautiful trailing plant for the rockery, with clouds of small white flowers in July and August.

Helenium (Sneezewort)

Handsome plants, allied to the sunflowers. Of the easiest culture, forming dense masses of blooms in late summer and autumn.

AUTUMNALE, Gartensone. A new introduction, with flowers of a brilliant, golden yellow and velvet-brown center. Blooms from the end of August to November. 4 ft.

Autumnale superbum. Broad heads of deep golden yellow flowers in late summer. Grows 5 to 6 feet high.

Autumnale superbum rubrum. A splendid new variety; deep ox-blood-red, changing to terracotta. 5 to 6 ft. September.

GRANDICEPHALUM striatum. Large, branching heads of flowers; deep orange, striped with crimson. 3 ft. July and August.

RIVERTON BEAUTY. Pure lemon-yellow, with large disc of purplish black.

RIVERTON GEM. Old-gold, suffused with bright terracotta, changing to wallflower-red. August to October.

Helianthemum (Rock Rose)

Beautiful, low-growing evergreen plants which form broad clumps and produce a mass of flowers from July to September. Especially suitable for rock and border planting; mixed colors. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Heliopsis (Orange Sunflower)

PITCHERIANA. Flowers deep golden yellow; a perpetual bloomer; fine for cutting.

SCABRA Zinniaeflora. A double-flowering variety, growing about 2 feet high, producing golden yellow flowers, resembling a zinnia in form; desirable for cutting.



Can you imagine a more striking display of color than this border of *Helianthus*, *Anemone*, and *Pycnostachys*?

Helianthus (Hardy Sunflower)

The perennial Sunflowers should always be planted in masses, where they may have plenty of room against a background of shrubbery, or naturalized in wild gardens or woodlands. They produce a grand effect impossible to describe. In combination with hardy asters, where broad color effects are wanted in late summer, they have few equals. They are profuse bloomers, producing an unlimited supply of flowers for table and church decoration.

H. G. MOON. A cross between *H. rigidus* and *H. multiflorus*, producing an abundance of rich golden yellow flowers on stout stems which stand well above the foliage. 4 ft. July to September.

MAXIMILIANII. The latest of all; golden yellow flowers in graceful sprays in October. Fine for cutting.

MISS MELLISH. Beautifully formed, golden yellow, single flowers in September. 6 ft.

MOLLIS. A variety with light silvery green foliage, bearing large single, lemon-yellow flowers. 4 to 5 ft.

MULTIFLORUS flore-pleno (Double Hardy Sunflower). Large, double, golden yellow flowers in great profusion. 4 ft. July and August.

RIGIDUS. Blooms early in July and continues till fall. Golden yellow; dark centers. 3 ft.

WOLLEY DOD. The finest September-flowering variety; deep yellow, single flowers.

Hemerocallis (Yellow Day Lily)

(Greek: Beautiful by day; because the blossoms close at night)

Lemon Lilies, or *Hemerocallis flava*, have long been favorites in our gardens, and are always included in any list of the most popular hardy plants. All of the varieties of *Hemerocallis* are desirable and beautiful. The tall, graceful, grass-like foliage is very handsome and sets off the charming, lily-like flowers very effectively. They are perfectly hardy, and thrive in almost any location. They look particularly well naturalized along streams or on moist banks, and will thrive most luxuriantly in partial shade. They have been much improved of late, and many new hybrids have been introduced, which are more richly colored and much larger than the original form, blooming more profusely, and lasting a long time in water when cut.

APRICOT. A new variety. Very distinct, rich apricot. 2½ ft. June.

AURANTIACA. A species of recent introduction, with very large, deep orange flowers, shaded brown. One of the finest hardy plants. 2 ft. July.

AUREOLE. A Japanese hybrid. Deep orange-yellow, with bronze reverse. Extra fine. 2 ft.

DUMORTIERI. Orange-colored flowers, shaded brown on the outside. The earliest to bloom. 1 ft. May and June.

HEMEROCALLIS, continued

FLAVA (Lemon Lily). Sweet-scented, clear, full yellow. 2½ ft. Flowers in June.

FLORHAM. A fine hybrid of American origin. Very large, soft yellow flowers, beautifully frilled. One of the very best. June. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

FULVA (Brown Day Lily). Coppery orange, shaded crimson. Especially good for naturalizing. 3 ft. July.

GOLD DUST. Large, rich clear yellow flowers. June. 1½ ft.

KWANSO flore-pleno (Double Orange Lily). Double flowers of great substance, remaining longer in bloom than any other variety; deep orange, shaded crimson. 4 ft. June and July.

LUTEOLA. A cross between *Aurantiaca major* and *Thunbergii*. Fine orange-yellow flowers; large and very free-blooming variety. 2½ ft. July. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

MIDDENDORFII. Handsome, rich orange-yellow flowers in May and June; very fragrant; fine for cutting. 1½ ft.

OCHROLEUCA. A cross between *Citrina* and *Thunbergii*. Large, pale lemon-colored flowers on tall stems. 3 ft. July. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

SOVEREIGN. Large, broad-petaled flowers; soft chrome-yellow, shaded brown on the outside. 2½ ft. Late June.

THUNBERGII. Much like *Flava*, but blooms a month later.

Hemerocallis Citrina

Farr's New Hybrids

Citrina is a very handsome new Chinese species, with beautiful light lemon-colored flowers, borne on very tall slender stems 4½ to 5 feet in height. The flowers in the species have the fault of not opening well, but by crossing these with one of the large-flowered kinds, I have produced a strain with much larger, and more widely expanded flowers of most perfect form and great durability. They are the latest of all to bloom, continuing until September. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

Hepatica (Liver-Leaf)

TRILOBA. A pretty, native, spring-flowering plant, with blue flowers; prefers shade, but will do fairly well in an open situation in moist, rich loam. Suitable for the rockery or for naturalizing in shady places.

Heuchera (Alum Root)

AMERICANA (Alum Root). The young foliage is handsomely mottled, but changes to plain green in age. Small pink flowers.

BRIZOIDES gracillima. New and beautiful hybrids; bright rose. 30 cts. each.

NEBULANCE. Flowers in great profusion; color a creamy white. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

HEUCHERA, continued

CASCADE. A beautiful new variety with slender sprays of pearly white flowers produced in great abundance.

SANGUINEA. One of the most desirable perennials of dwarf growth. Forms a compact tuft of heart-shaped, crenate leaves from which spring numerous slender scapes a foot or more in height, bearing panicles of minute, bright red flowers, giving a delicate, airy effect. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Sanguinea alba. A white variety of the above.

VIRGINALE. Large, tubular creamy white flowers. 30 cts. each.

Hibiscus (Mallow)

A very showy plant for any position, but succeeds especially well in damp places. Very large, single, hollyhock-like flowers produced during the entire summer.

CRIMSON EYE. Flowers of immense size; pure white, with a large spot of deep velvety crimson in the center.

NEW GIANT-FLOWERING (Mallow Marvels). Wonderfully improved new varieties, with the richest colors and enormous flowers frequently 8 to 12 inches in diameter. Thrive in dry or wet ground. Perfectly hardy. In separate colors, Pink or White, 40 cts. each; Crimson, 50 cts. each; Mixed Seedlings, 30 cts. each.

Hollyhocks

No hardy garden is complete without these stately plants. Their colossal spikes of bloom, 6 to 8 feet high, produce a bold effect that cannot be secured in any other way, when mingled among the shrubs, in the background of the hardy border, or in specimen clumps. Universal favorites everywhere.

DOUBLE. In separate colors. White, Rose, Crimson, Yellow, etc.

MIXED DOUBLE.

MIXED SINGLE.

Iberis (Hardy Candytuft)

SEMPERVIRENS (Evergreen Candytuft). Handsome evergreen foliage, completely hidden in April and May with heads of white flowers. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Lavandula (Lavender)

VERA. This is an ancient garden favorite because of its pleasant odor. Fragrant blue flowers in July and August. 18 in.



Heuchera



Lilium candidum (Madonna Lily)

Lilies, Hardy Varieties

With the exception of *Lilium candidum*, which seems to prefer an open position, most Lilies thrive best when planted in a semi-shaded situation where the ground can be kept cool and moist by the protection of shrubs and a carpet of lawn-grass cuttings. Planted among shallow-rooting perennials or rhododendrons, they find a congenial situation both as to soil and shelter. The bulbs should be planted from 6 to 8 inches deep, with a little sand or sphagnum moss under the base of each bulb. Japanese Lilies do not arrive until about December 1, sometimes too late for fall delivery; in such cases they will be held by us until time for spring planting, which is fully as satisfactory as fall planting.

Native Lilies

CANDIDUM (Madonna Lily). Pure white. Should be planted early for the best results. Extra-size bulbs, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

All Hardy Perennials, unless otherwise noted, 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100. 5 plants of any one variety at the 10 rate, 25 at the 100 rate. Less than 5 of a variety at the single rate

NATIVE LILIES, continued

PARDALINUM. Similar to *Superbum*, but a brighter orange-scarlet. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

SUPERBUM (Turk's-Cap Lily). A native variety. Flowers bright reddish orange, spotted with yellow. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

TIGRINUM splendens (Tiger Lily). Orange, spotted black.

Tigrinum flore-pleno. A variety of the Tiger Lily with double flowers.

Japanese Lilies

AURATUM (Gold-banded Lily). Very large; white, spotted crimson, with a broad yellow band. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

SPECIOSUM album. Large; pure white. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100.

Speciosum Melpomene and **roseum**. White, heavily spotted and overlaid crimson. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100.

European Lilies

REGALE (*myriophyllum*). A magnificent Lily from western China, with very large trumpet-shaped flowers, waxy white, shaded pink, tinged with canary-yellow at the base of the petals. Perfectly hardy, thriving almost anywhere. Makes it one of the easiest and most satisfactory Lilies to grow. Blooming size bulbs, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 2-year-old bulbs, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

HANSONII (Yellow Martagon Lily). Flowers bright orange, spotted with brownish purple; worthy of a place in every garden. 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

HENRYI (Yellow *Speciosum* Lily). Flowers dark, reddish yellow, marked with small brown spots. Extra-large bulbs. 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

Liatris (Blazing Star)

Striking plants for the hardy border, with tall, rocket-like spikes of rosy purple flowers, 4 to 5 feet high. Succeeds in any location.

PYCNOSTACHYA. Tall, rocket-like spikes of purplish flowers. Blooms August to October.

SPICATA. Brilliant purple.

Lobelia

Handsome plants thriving in moist locations where they will not suffer from drought.

CARDINALIS (Cardinal Flower). Long spikes of fiery scarlet flowers. 2 ft. July and September.

SYPHILITICA. Large spikes of brilliant blue flowers. July to September. 2 ft.

Lupinus (Lupines)

The Lupines produce beautiful long spikes of pea-shaped flowers a foot long, on stems 3 feet high. They are perfectly hardy but cannot endure drought and must be planted in well-prepared garden soil and kept watered in dry weather.

POLYPHYLLUS. Clear blue.

ALBUS. A white variety.

ROSEUS. A splendid variety, with flowers of beautifully shaded rose.

Price of Lupines, 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10

Lychnis (Campion)

CHALCEDONICA. Heads of vivid scarlet flowers, blooming a long time. One of the brightest plants in the hardy border. 3 ft.

VISCARIA splendens. A variety which forms a tuft of evergreen foliage, sending up handsome spikes of double, dark rose, fragrant flowers.

Lysimachia

PUNCTATA. In masses this produces solid sheets of golden yellow in late June. 2 ft. 25 cts. each.

Lythrum

ROSEUM superbum. A strong-growing plant 3 to 4 feet high, thriving in almost any location, producing long spikes of rose-colored flowers from July to September.

Mertensia (Blue Bells)

VIRGINICA. Drooping panicles of light blue flowers in early spring. A fine plant for naturalizing in shady places. After blooming the foliage disappears.

Monarda (Oswego Tea)

DIDYMA alba. A fine, pure white variety.

Didyma, Cambridge Scarlet. Next to the scarlet lobelia, the most brilliant of our wild flowers, growing along the banks of streams, and lighting up the dark corners of the woods. Should be planted against a dark background. 3 ft. July to September.

Didyma Kalmiana. A tall-growing, bright red-flowering variety.

Didyma violacea superba. Deep amaranth-red flowers.

Myosotis (Forget-me-not)

A well-known, low-growing plant of creeping habit, thriving in moist situations. Fine for the edges of ponds and waterways, also the rockery.

PALUSTRIS. The true perpetual blue Forget-me-not. Dark blue flowers, with yellow throat.

Oenothera (Evening Primrose)

Elegant for a sunny position in the border or on the rockery, blooming all summer.

MISSOURIENSIS. Large; golden yellow.

SPECIOSA. A rare, pure white variety with flowers 3 inches across. 18½ ft.

YOUNGII. Bright yellow. 1½ ft.

Pardanthus

SINENSIS (Blackberry Lily). Lily-like flowers of bright orange, on stems 3 feet tall, in July. Conspicuous seeds in September, resembling blackberries.

Pentstemon (Beard Tongue)

Hardy Varieties

The perennial varieties are favorite, very showy plants for the border or rockery.

BARBATUS Torreyi (syn. *Chelone*). Long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers, from June until August. 3 to 4 ft.

DIGITALIS. Long purple-white spikes with purple throats. 2 to 3 ft. June and July.

GLABER (syn. *Speciosa*). A handsome western species, with light blue tubular flowers 1 inch in length, borne on stems 1 to 2 feet high. Smooth glossy foliage.

OVATUS. Bright blue, shaded bronzy purple.



Lythrum roseum superbum



Hardy Primrose

Physalis (Chinese Lantern Plant)

FRANCHETII. A very decorative plant about 1½ to 2 feet high, bearing many brilliant orange-scarlet seed-vessels or "lanterns" much valued for winter decorations.

Physostegia (False Dragonhead)

VIRGINICA. Forms large clumps, 3 to 4 feet high, bearing long spikes of delicate pink flowers, tubular in form. July and August.

Virginica alba. Pure white.

Platycodon

Balloon Flower, or Japanese Bellflower

GRANDIFLORUM. Related to the campanulas. Covered with large blue flowers, 3 inches in diameter, in July and August. 2 ft.

Grandiflorum album. A white variety of the above. 2 ft.

Oriental Poppies (Papaver orientale)

For dazzling, barbaric splendor, the Great Oriental Poppies are absolutely unrivaled. Standing out in bold relief against a background of green, they command instant attention, and a mass of them in bloom is a sight never to be forgotten. The prevailing color is a vivid orange-scarlet, with large black blotches at the base of the petals, and a great

ORIENTAL POPPIES, continued

mass of bluish black stamens in the heart of the large, cup-shaped flowers, which are sometimes 8 to 9 inches in diameter.

Recently many new hybrid varieties have been introduced in various colors, ranging from silvery white, soft pink and salmon, to dark blood-crimson and black-maroon.

They are very hardy and, once established, are one of the most permanent features of the garden. They seem to thrive in any good garden soil. The one important thing to observe is to transplant them during their dormant season, which is August and September, at which time they are easily handled, and may be shipped long distances with perfect safety. After September they start into active growth again, preparatory to next season's bloom, and should not be disturbed.

If the flowers are cut in the early morning, or at evening, as the buds are about to open, and the outer green calyx removed, they will last a long time in water. This trait makes them valuable in decorative work where strong color effects are desired.

CERISE BEAUTY. Large flowers of a beautiful shade of cerise-pink, with blood-crimson center, and glittering black blotches at base of petals.

GROSSFURST. Very large brilliant dark blood-red.

JEANNIE MAWSON. Handsome salmon-pink flowers of unusual size.

JOYCE. A soft shade of cerise; quite distinct.

MRS. PERRY. A curious shade of orange-apricot; distinct.

ORIENTAL KING. Large crimson-scarlet flowers.

Dormant plants; fall delivery only, 40 cts. each,
\$3 for 10

Primula (Primrose)

English Primroses are among the finest of all hardy plants, thriving admirably in moist, cool, half-shady situations, and protected in winter by a light covering of dry leaves or meadow hay. They are perfectly hardy, and only require protection from the hot sun. They may be grown in coldframes, planted out for early spring blooming, and then removed to an out-of-the-way place to make room for late-blooming plants.

POLYANTHUS. Selected gold-laced varieties. An extra-fine strain, edged and laced with many beautiful combinations of color.

SIEBOLDII (Japanese Primrose). This is one of the showiest and most beautiful varieties grown. The flowers have fringed petals, and are produced freely during April and May. Mixed colors, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

VERIS (English Primrose). Large trusses of flowers embracing a wide range of color.

Pyrethrum

A good old-fashioned perennial resembling colored daisies, blooming in June. They can be supplied in mixed colors, White, Rose, and Crimson single.

Ranunculus (Bachelor's Buttons)

ACRIS flore-pleno. A pretty, double-flowering, bright golden yellow Buttercup; masses of flowers in May and June.

Rosmarinus (Rosemary)

OFFICINALIS. An old, favorite, aromatic herb of neat habit of growth. Small, light blue flowers; requires protection.

Rudbeckia (Coneflower)

GOLDEN GLOW. One of the most popular hardy plants. Grows 6 feet high, producing masses of large, double, golden yellow flowers, shaped like a cactus dahlia.

HERBSTSONNE (Autumn Sun). Late-flowering with large golden yellow flowers on tall stems.

MAXIMA. A variety with bluish green foliage, and large, single flowers, 5 inches in diameter, with a conspicuous central cone 2 inches in length.

NEWMANNII. The perennial form of the "Black-eyed Susan." Deep, orange-yellow flowers, with a dark purple cone; long, wiry stems 3 feet high; blooms all summer.

NITIDA, or AUTUMN GLORY. Large, pale yellow flowers in August and September. 5 ft.

PURPUREA (Giant Purple Coneflower). Peculiar reddish purple flowers, with a large, brown, cone-shaped center. Blooms from July to October. 3 ft.

RAYS OF GOLD. An improvement on Golden Glow. Narrow petals, forming a perfect globe.

Salvia (Meadow Sage)

AZUREA grandiflora. A Rocky Mountain species. Slender spikes of pale blue flowers in great abundance during August and September. 3 ft.

PITCHERI. Similar to Azurea, but with larger flowers and of a deeper blue.

VIRGATA nemorosa. A variety with whorls of dark blue flowers which spring from rosettes of large leaves, blooming in midsummer for several weeks. 18 in.

Sanguinaria (Bloodroot)

CANADENSIS. A native wild flower, growing about 6 inches high, with pure white flowers one inch in diameter in early spring. Will thrive best in shade, but can also be grown in sunlight.

Scabiosa (Blue Bonnet)

JAPONICA. Lavender-blue flowers, 2 inches in diameter, on long, slender stems; freely produced from July to September.

Senecio (Groundsel)

Especially suited for planting in low, moist ground. They grow from 3 to 5 feet, producing a striking effect.

CLIVORUM, Orange Queen. Enormous round leaves and pure orange flowers, borne on stems about 4 feet high. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Sedum (Stonecrop)

ACRE (Golden Moss). A very dwarf, creeping variety, good for rockwork and cemeteries.

ALBUM. Dwarf. White flowers.

ANACAMPSEROS. A low-spreading variety, with handsome, small, light green foliage.

ASIATICUM. Yellow flowers, blooming in July and August. 1 ft.

IBERICUM. A trailing variety with pale purple flowers.

KAMTSCHATICUM. Dwarf; deep green foliage and yellow flowers.

MAXIMUM atropurpureum. A variety with dark bronzy purple foliage.

SEXANGULARE. Dwarf; dark green foliage; yellow flowers.



Rudbeckia, Golden Glow



Sedum spectabile

SEDUM, continued

SPATHULIFOLIUM. Soft, bluish gray foliage; yellow flowers in June; dwarf, spreading.

SPECTABILE (Brilliant Stonecrop). Broad, light green foliage; immense heads of showy rose-colored flowers. Fine late fall-blooming plant.

Spectabile, Brilliant. A new variety having flowers of a bright shade of deep crimson.

STAHLII. A dwarf, compact species with crimson-tinted foliage in autumn. One of the best dwarf varieties.

Sempervivum**House-Leek, or Hen-and-Chickens**

Very interesting alpine plants much used for carpet-bedding, having fleshy rosettes of leaves from which are sent up the flower-stocks. Suitable for rockery or for dry, sunny situations.

FUNCKII. Medium-large rosettes of light green with hairy edges. Flowers bright red-purple.

GLOBIFERUM. Flattened rosettes 2 to 3 inches in diameter, gray-green, lightly tipped brown. Panicles 1 foot high, densely hairy, bearing pale yellow flowers $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in diameter.

TECTORUM (House-Leek; Old Man and Woman). Very large, flat, pale green rosettes, with distinct brown-red tips. Branched panicles 1 foot high with large pale red flowers.

Solidago (Goldenrod)

CÆSIA. A tall, slender variety with smooth, lanceolate leaves. Flowers in small clusters of a bright yellow color.

GOLDEN WINGS. An improved form of the common Goldenrod, with very large panicles of golden flowers, attaining a height of 5 feet.

VIRGAUREA compacta. A compact-growing variety, with feathery trusses of golden yellow. July.

All Hardy Perennials, unless otherwise noted, 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100. 5 plants of any one variety at the 10 rate, 25 at the 100 rate. Less than 5 of a variety at the single price

Spiræa (Goat's Beard)

The Spiræas make fine border plants, with elegant foliage and feathery plumes of flowers. They all require moisture and thrive best in a semi-shaded situation in rich soil.

FILIPENDULA. A beautiful plant with fern-like foliage and producing trusses of white flowers 1 foot high.

GIGANTEA carnea. New. Large, flat heads of bluish-pink flowers, with rosy violet center. 5 ft. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

KAMTSCHATICA gigantea. A bold plant, with large, palmate leaves, 6 feet high, with immense panicles of pure white flowers. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Stachys (Woundwort)

BETONICA grandiflora. A fine plant, with distinct, thick woolly leaves of a light silvery color, producing large stems of violet-rose flowers in June and July. 15 in.

Statice (Sea Lavender)

LATIFOLIA. A graceful and valuable plant for the rockery or border, with spreading panicles of small everlasting purplish blue flowers, which rise from a rosette of large, glossy, leathery leaves. The flowers may be dried for winter decoration.

Stokesia (Cornflower Aster)

CYANEA. Deep, lavender-blue flowers, 4 inches in diameter. Very free bloomer of the easiest culture.

Teucrium

CHAMÆDRYS. A very fine hardy plant for the border and rockery, growing 1 to 2 feet high and producing purple flowers. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Thalictrum (Meadow Rue)

ADIANTIFOLIUM. A fine variety, with white flowers in June or July; foliage resembling the maidenhair fern. 2 ft.

AQUILEGIFOLIUM. Graceful foliage like that of columbine; rosy purple flowers from May to July. 2 to 3 ft.

CORNUTI. Panicles of creamy white flowers in June and July. 6 ft.

Tiarella (Foam Flower)

CORDIFOLIA. A pretty, low-growing plant, producing erect plumes of feathery white flowers in June. 6 in.

Trillium

GRANDIFLORUM (Wake Robin). A pretty, low perennial which sends up a single stem with three leaves and a terminal lily-like flower about 2 inches across, blooming in early July. Fine for naturalizing in moist and shaded locations. 30 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Tritoma

PFITZERI (Red-Hot Poker). This old favorite blooms continually from August to October, sending up fine spikes of orange-scarlet flowers. These plants are not perfectly hardy and should be well protected during the winter months. A better way is to dig and store them in dry sand in a cool cellar.

Viola (Tufted Pansy)

CORNUTA. Resembles a small pansy. When planted in a partially shaded position, they continue to bloom from early spring until late in the fall. In many beautiful shades of violet, blue, yellow, and white. 30 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

G. WERMIG. A variety of Tufted Pansy, forming clumps which are covered with rich violet-blue flowers the entire season. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Veronica (Speedwell)

AMETHYSTINA. Amethyst-blue flowers. July to August.

INCANA. Silvery white foliage; soft blue flowers. July and August. 1 ft.

LONGIFOLIA subsessilis. Handsome, bright blue flowers on long spikes the entire summer and fall. 2 ft.

REPENS. A very prostrate plant with very small shiny green leaves and light blue flowers. For the rockery.

RUPESTRIS. A dwarf, trailing plant for rockeries; forms a carpet of blue flowers.

SPICATA. Long spikes of bright blue flowers. 2 ft. July and August.

Spicata erika. Spikes of pretty delicate pink flowers. It makes a compact, bushy plant 10 to 12 inches high. Blooms in June and July. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

VIRGINICA. Tall spikes of white flowers. 3 to 4 ft. July and August.

Vinca (Periwinkle, or Trailing Myrtle)

MINOR. A trailing, evergreen plant, used extensively for carpeting the ground under shrubs or trees or on graves, where it is too shady for grass or other plants to thrive.

All Hardy Perennials, unless otherwise noted, 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100. 5 plants of any one variety at the 10 rate, 25 at the 100 rate. Less than 5 of a variety at the single price.

Yucca (Adam's Needle)

FILAMENTOSA. Among hardy plants there is nothing more effective and striking for isolated positions on the lawn or on dry banks where few other plants thrive. Its broad, sword-like, evergreen foliage and immense branching spikes of drooping, creamy white flowers, rising to a height of 6 feet, render it a bold and handsome subject wherever placed. Should be planted in spring. The plant is native to the South Atlantic States, is hardy and vigorous, and will grow where many plants do not flourish. Strong plants, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Ornamental Grasses

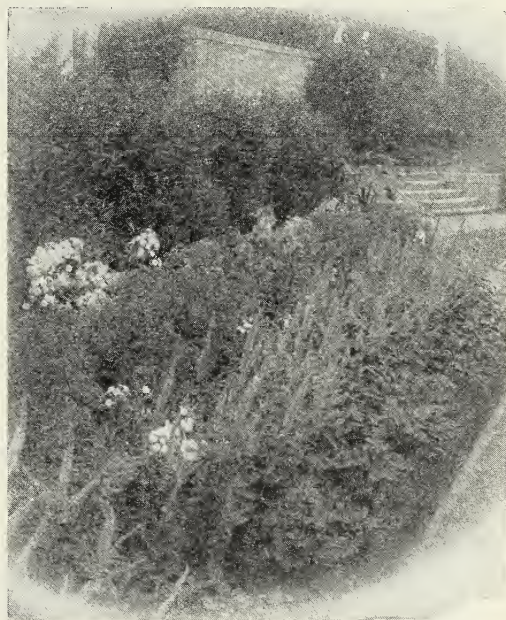
Much used for planting as single specimens on the lawn or in groups and beds. Nothing gives a finer effect than strong clumps of these grasses well placed.

EULALIA gracillima univittata. Graceful, narrow foliage, bright green with a silver midrib. 5 to 6 ft. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Eulalia japonica. A very ornamental, strong-growing variety with light green leaves. 4 to 5 ft.

Eulalia japonica variegata. Very ornamental variety. Leaves beautifully striped white and green. 5 ft. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Eulalia zebrina. Very long blades, with broad yellow bands across the leaves. Forms an effective adornment to the lawn. 7 ft. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.



Perennial Border with Veronica in foreground



Of all the flowering shrubs *Philadelphus Virginal* comes close to holding first place. This picture conveys only a suggestion of the lovely flowers

Hardy Shrub Specialties

A PLANTING of shrubs massed around the boundaries of a garden forms a perfect setting for the garden picture, a harmonious background against which the bright-colored peonies, poppies, irises, phloxes, etc., appear to their greatest advantage.

Everywhere in the fields we may find beautiful landscapes formed by Nature—the open glade and meadow, where the broad carpet of velvety greensward is framed in by a background of woodland—first, a fringe of low bushes, with a mass of foliage reaching the ground, against which are colonies of white daisies, black-eyed Susans, or blue and purple asters. Here and there are tall sunflowers, goldenrods, and meadow rue, or a Joe-Pye weed standing out in bold relief. The gleam of the vivid blood-scarlet comes from a lobelia or a giant bee balm (*Monarda didyma*). Another billow of green rises back of these, formed by the viburnums, the white dogwood, the pink Judas, and hawthorns, and the still taller scarlet maples and the small trees which rise higher and higher to meet the giant oaks, sycamores, and elms, which tower above all.

This idea of Nature's landscape can be carried out in every garden, drawn to a full scale in the country where there is room to spare, and to a smaller scale in the large garden, where the lawn is simply framed in by the more refined and smaller shrubs, with their border of perennials in front, in every case forming a screen that gives a privacy to the home-grounds, shielding the world within from the world without.

Plant shrubs in masses of several of each variety where possible; remember they are to form the framework of your garden landscape, and do not spoil the picture by dotting them all over the lawn and garden. Allow them to develop so that each will show its distinct character. Above all things, beware of the man with the shears who has a mania for barbering them all to one model.

In pruning, remember that all early-flowering shrubs bloom on last year's wood and should not be pruned until after they have bloomed (otherwise the bloom will be destroyed for that season), at which time the old, wornout wood should be cut away entirely, allowing the vigorous, younger shoots to remain, shortening or cutting away entirely all weak growths. All late-flowering shrubs—altheas, hydrangeas, etc.—bloom on wood of this season's growth, and should be pruned in early spring, cutting back severely to induce a vigorous new growth.

Acer palmatum (Japanese Maples)

These beautiful dwarf Maples are among the aristocrats of the garden, and there is nothing more ornamental for lawn-planting, whether in groups of contrasting colors, or in single specimens. The yellow and blood-leaf varieties are upright in growth, while the dainty cut-leaf varieties, with their delicate, lace-like foliage, droop gracefully to the ground. We have a very fine collection of these Maples, treated in such a manner that they may be handled with perfect safety. Plant preferably in the spring.

JAPONICUM aureum. Erect, tree-like growth, having beautifully formed, palmate leaves of deep yellow. 1 to 2 ft., \$4.50 each, \$40 for 10; 2 to 2½ ft. \$5 each, \$45 for 10; 2½ to 3 ft., \$7 each, \$60 for 10.

PALMATUM atropurpureum. This is the true blood-leaf variety, retaining its color throughout the season. 1 to 2 ft., \$3 each; 3 ft., \$5 each; selected specimens, 4 to 5 ft., \$10 each.

Palmatum dissectum (A. viride). Finely cut, thread-like leaflets of bright green. Drooping, dwarf habit. Distinct and beautiful. 1 to 1½ ft., \$4 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$5 each; 2½ ft., \$7.50 each.

Palmatum dissectum atropurpureum. Similar to the above, but with deep maroon foliage. 1 to 1½ ft., \$4 each, \$35 for 10; 1½ to 2 ft., \$5 each, \$45 for 10; 2- to 2½-ft. specimens, \$7.50 each.

Althea (Rose of Sharon; Tree Hollyhocks)

ADMIRAL DEWEY. New. Double; white.

CÆLESTIS. Single; clear blue.

COMTE DE HAIMONT. Semi-double; pale pink.

DUC DE BRABANT. Double; dark red.

JEANNE D'ARC. Double; pure white.

MEEHANII. New. Foliage variegated white, with large, single, lilac-rose flowers that open fully.

TOTA ALBA. Extra-fine single white.

Amorpha

CANESCENS (Lead-Plant). A free-flowering shrub, growing about 2 to 3 feet high, bearing panicles of blue flowers in June; adapted for rockeries in sunny and well-drained situations.

FRUTESCENS (False Indigo). Strong-grower, attaining a height of 6 to 7 feet; compound feathery foliage; slender spikes of indigo flowers in June.

Aralia

PENTAPHYLLA. A slender, shrub-like species, with prickly stems and leaves. Makes a beautiful specimen, desirable for massing.

MANDSCHURICA (*Dimorphanthus manschuricus*). Angelica Tree. Stout stems, armed with spines, growing to a height of 15 to 20 feet, surmounted by immense pinnate leaves 2 to 4 feet long, and great panicles of white flowers in August, followed by purple berries. 4 to 5 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10; 1 to 2 ft., 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

All shrubs, unless otherwise priced, 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10. Not less than 5 plants of one variety at the 10 rate

Berberis

New Varieties and Hybrids

See also Evergreen Shrubs

BREVIPANICULATA. Forms a dense, erect bush 4 to 6 feet high; abundant rosy red berries. Effective as specimens or groups in borders. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

STAPFIANA. Dwarf, deciduous variety, with small, dark green leaves and bright yellow flowers, followed by coral-red fruits. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

STENOPHYLLA. One of the most beautiful and graceful; long, arching sprays of narrow, dark evergreen leaves; flowers profusely; hardy in sheltered positions, and suitable for rock-gardens. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

THUNBERGII (Japanese Barberry). A beautiful shrub at all seasons. Small foliage, coloring beautifully in autumn, and brilliant scarlet berries, remaining on all winter. One of the most valuable hedge plants. A point about this variety that makes it desirable is its easy adaptation to conditions. It can be pruned to any desired form or left to form a natural head. Strong plants, 2 ft., 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; extra-heavy specimens 3 to 4 ft. high, 3 to 3½ ft. broad, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

BOX BARBERRY. A new, very dwarf and compact form of Thunbergii. Planted 6 to 12 inches apart, it forms a very attractive low hedge, equally effective when allowed to grow informally or trimmed. If planted 4 to 6 inches apart and kept closely trimmed, it makes a very attractive border for formal gardens and makes a very satisfactory substitute for the old-fashioned box edging in locations where boxwood is not hardy or does not thrive. The rich coloring of the foliage in autumn is an added attraction. 2-yr. size, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 3-yr. size, 50 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Buddleia

Butterfly Shrub, or Summer Lilac

MAGNIFICA. The finest variety, with immense spikes and large dark lilac or violet flowers, 8 to 10 inches long, in July and September.

Callicarpa

PURPUREA. A graceful, medium-sized shrub from China, with branches covered with violet-mauve berries in late summer.

Calycanthus

FLORIDUS. The old-fashioned Sweet Shrub with strawberry-scented, chocolate-colored flowers.

Caragana (Pea Tree)

ARBORESCENS (sibirica). An erect shrub or low tree, bearing a profusion of pea-shaped, yellow flowers in May.



Japanese Flowering Cherries are huge bouquets of bloom in early May

Caryopteris

MASTACANTHUS (Blue Spirea). A handsome shrub, bearing clusters of blue flowers in September. Requires protection north of Philadelphia.

Cephalanthus

OCCIDENTALIS (Button Bush). Native shrub of tall habit; lustrous leaves and globular heads of white flowers in July.

Cerasus (Cherry)

Travelers make it a point to visit Japan during the "Cherry Blossom Time," where the large, double flowers of the Flowering Cherries, resembling miniature roses, completely conceal the branches, and present to the eye nothing but a mass of bloom. They make beautiful specimens on the lawn, and should be extensively planted.

JAPANESE Double-flowered Cherries. An assortment of named varieties, my selection, 6 to 8 ft., \$5 each; collection of best 5 named varieties for \$20.

SERRULATA (*C. Sargentii*). Sargent's Cherry. Native of Japan, where it makes a large tree. The flowers, which appear in great abundance in early May, are quite large, of a delicate pink, and very beautiful, and are succeeded by small, almost black fruits. This tree was introduced through the Arnold Arboretum of Boston, and is a most valuable addition to our hardy ornamental trees. 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50 each, \$30 for 10; 3 to 4 ft. \$2.25 each, \$20 for 10.

CERASUS, continued

SUBHIRTELLA (Japanese Spring Cherry). This introduction is a native of Japan. It forms a large, rounded, spreading bush, and when the leafless stems are covered with its myriad of small, light pink flowers in mid-April, it forms a veritable cloud of delicate color. 6 ft., \$3 each, \$20 for 10.

Subhirtella rosea pendula. A grafted variety, with full head of pendulous branches. A striking tree as a specimen; pink flowers. 6-ft. stems, \$5 each, \$45 for 10.

Cercidiphyllum

JAPONICUM (Kadsura Tree). A medium-sized tree of pyramidal form, leaves heart-shaped, purple when young, salmon-pink in autumn. 4 to 5 ft., \$2 each, \$15 for 10.

Cercis (Red-Bud; Judas Tree)

CANADENSIS. Our native Red-Bud. The branches are densely covered in spring, before the leaves appear, with small, rose-colored, pea-shaped flowers. It blooms at the same time as the white dogwood, and one of the most glorious sights in early spring is the combination of these two in great masses covering the slopes of the Alleghanies, forming a most beautiful contrast. They form small trees, attaining a height of 12 to 15 feet. 4 to 5 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.



Cornus florida, or White Dogwood, is one of the best early-flowering shrubs for mass planting

Chionanthus (White Fringe)

VIRGINICA. A vigorous shrub of tall growth, or small tree, having dark green leaves and beautiful racemes of long, thread-like, white flowers in great profusion, succeeded by purple berries. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Clethra

ALNIFOLIA (Sweet Pepper Bush). A medium-sized shrub, with attractive foliage, and spikes of fragrant, white flowers in July.

Colutea (Bladder Senna)

ARBORESCENS. A rapid-growing, large shrub, with delicate, light green foliage; yellowish red, pea-shaped flowers in June, followed by curious, showy red bladders or pods.

Cornus (Dogwood)

ALBA sibirica. The brilliant red-twigged variety, planted so extensively for winter effect.

Alba Gouchaultii. Similar to the above variety, but leaves variegated with yellowish white and pink. New and distinct. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

FLORIDA (White Dogwood). One of our finest native small trees. White flowers in early spring. Makes a wonderful showing when planted in large masses. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Florida rubra (Red-flowering Dogwood). A beautiful variety, with rich rosy red flowers. 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50 each, \$30 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50 each, \$40 for 10.

CORNUS, continued

MAS (Mascula). Cornelian Cherry. Bright yellow flowers in spring, followed by scarlet fruit.

SERICEA (amomum). Silky Dogwood. Upright growing; white flowers after other varieties are over, followed by blue fruit. Its dark brownish red bark makes it attractive in winter.

STOLONIFERA lutea (Yellow-twigged Dogwood). Similar to *C. alba sibirica*, excepting this variety has distinct yellow bark. Mostly planted for winter effect.

Cotoneaster

APPLANTA (*C. Dielsiana*). Tall-growing, with slender, arching branches. \$1 each.

DIVARICATA. New. Chinese variety similar to *C. Simonsii*, but with small leaves and darker fruits. Dwarf growing. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

FRANCHETII. Rose-colored flowers and oblong, brilliant, orange-colored fruits. Moderately hardy. Very graceful habit with slender, arching branches. 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each.

SIMONSII. A graceful shrub, with beautiful, lustrous, box-like foliage and bright red berries. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Corylus (Hazelnut; Filbert)

AVELLANA atropurpurea (Purple-leaved Filbert). A variety with very large, dark purple leaves, forming a dense, medium-sized shrub. One of the most distinct and beautiful of dark-foliaged shrubs. Very hardy and can be used in cold sections in place of the Japanese Maples. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Crataegus (Hawthorn)

ARNOLDIANA. An Arnold Arboretum introduction, and one of the most distinct and beautiful of the *Crataegus*. Grows 20 feet, forming a compact small tree, bearing a profusion of white flowers, followed by large scarlet fruits. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

CARRIERI. Small tree; spreading branches; flowers large, with red disk; fruit bright orange or red. 8 to 10 ft., \$7 each, \$65 for 10.

OXYACANTHA albo-plena. A double white variety of the English Hawthorn. 3 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Oxyacantha, Paul's Double Scarlet. Showy, scarlet flowers. 3 to 4 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

Cytisus (Golden Chain)

LABURNUM. A native of Europe, with smooth and shining foliage, forming a tall shrub or dwarf tree, 20 feet in height. The name Golden Chain alludes to the length of the drooping racemes of yellow flowers which appear in June.

VULGARE Vossii. New garden hybrid, having exceedingly long racemes of yellow flowers. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each; 8 to 10 ft., \$3.50 each.

Cydonia (Japanese Quince)

JAPONICA. One of the most brilliant flowering shrubs, covered with dazzling scarlet flowers very early in the spring, before the leaves appear.

Japonica Seedlings. Mixed seedlings of a large collection of fine named varieties, various shades of White, Pink, Salmon, Orange, and Crimson.



Deutzia

Desmodium

PENDULIFLORUM. Covered from August to October with large clusters of rose pea-shaped blossoms. Very effective when planted in masses in the shrubby border, and especially valuable for its flowers at a time when so few shrubs are in bloom. It dies to the ground each season, but sends up rapid-growing, vigorous shoots from the base in the spring.

Deutzias

Deutzias are very graceful. The dwarf *Gracilis* varieties are especially valuable for planting in front of the more upright-growing shrubs, hiding the bare stems of the latter by their abundant, drooping foliage, which reaches to the ground; completely covered in the end of May and in June by large clusters of fragrant, white or pale rose flowers.

Discolor, *Scabra*, and *Vilmorinæ* are more upright in growth, and *Pride of Rochester* forms a large specimen 6 to 8 feet in height, and should be planted in the background.

By crossing the various species, Mr. Lemoine has raised a great many very beautiful new varieties, and nearly all of the hybrids offered in this list were originated by him. The *Crenata* hybrids are crosses between *D. crenata* and *D. Vilmorinæ*. The *Discolor* hybrids are crosses of *D. purpurascens* with *D. scabra* and other species. The *Gracilis* types are the most dwarf and are crosses of *D. Sieboldiana* and various species.

CRENATA eburnea. (Lem.) Handsome sprays of single white flowers, produced in great profusion; grows to good-sized specimens. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Crenata erecta. (Lem.) A grand variety with upright branches; large, single white flowers, borne in pyramidal clusters. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Crenata formosa. Large panicles of double white flowers. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Crenata insignis. (Lem.) Slender branches, covered with clusters of peculiarly formed double white flowers. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Crenata latiflora. (Lem.) One of the best in this class. The upright panicles carry from eighteen to twenty well-expanded, single white flowers measuring over an inch in diameter. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Crenata magnifica. (Lem.) A very handsome variety—one of Lemoine's best. Immense clusters of extremely large, very double, pure white flowers, well expanded, produced in the greatest profusion. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Crenata, Pride of Rochester. Large, double white flowers, tinged with pink. Grows to good-sized specimens. 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Crenata superba. (Lem.) Panicles of fifteen to twenty large, single, bell-shaped white flowers. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Collection of 1 each of the above 8 varieties of *Crenata* types for \$6

DEUTZIAS, continued

DISCOLOR densiflora. (Lem.) A new, dwarf-growing variety, covered with a profusion of milk-white flowers. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Discolor elegantissima. (Lem.) A dense bush of distinct appearance, with small, rough leaves and a profusion of pink flowers and carmine buds. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Discolor floribunda. Erect grower, densely clothed with porcelain-white flowers, tinted rose. 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Discolor grandiflora. Large, expanded flowers, carmine in bud, changing to blush pink when fully opened. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

GRACILIS. Dwarf, compact grower, with slender branches covered with small, pure white flowers. 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

LEMOINEI. Spreading habit; very desirable; pure white flowers in broad panicles which completely cover the bush. 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Lemoinei, Boule Rose. Erect grower, completely covered with large clusters of white flowers. bordered rose, the whole plant resembling a sheaf of cut-flowers. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

MYRIANTHA. A cross of *D. corymbiflora* with *D. parviflora*. Large clusters of pure white flowers the middle of June. 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Enkianthus (Bellflower Bush)

CAMPANULATUS. Very interesting and handsome, deciduous, Asiatic shrub, of upright growth and of elegant form, reaching, after many years, a height of 8 to 10 feet. Flowers are borne in May. The leaves, which are produced in whorls, are highly colored in fall with beautiful tones of red and yellow. \$.25 each, \$20 for 10.

JAPONICUS. Similar to *E. campanulatus*, but of dwarfer habit, and smaller leaves. \$.25 each, \$20 for 10.

Evonymus (Euonymus)**Strawberry or Spindle Tree**

ALATA (Cork-barked Evonymus). Of upright, compact growth; heavily corked branches; small leaves and red fruit. In autumn the foliage turns to bright red. Very ornamental. \$2 each, \$15 for 10.

EUROPÆA (European Evonymus). The most common variety. Forms a small tree, with white and rose-colored fruit. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

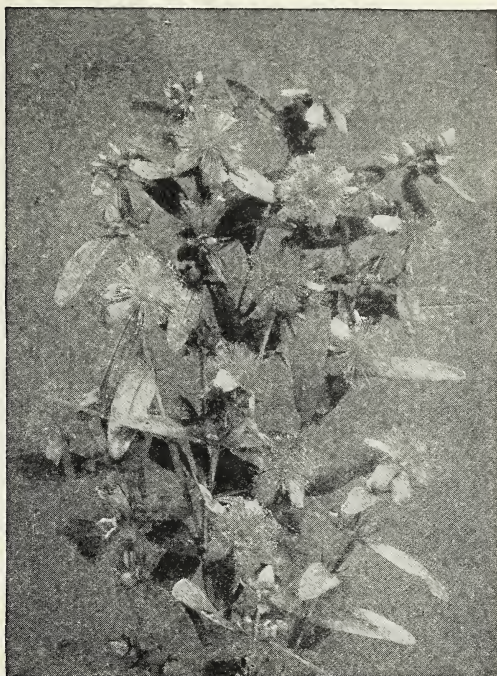
KOOPMANNII. A dwarf shrub, with arching and procumbent branches; purplish flowers, followed by showy fruits; excellent for rockeries. New. \$1.

Exochorda (Pearl Bush)

GRANDIFLORA. A fine shrub from north China, producing large, white flowers in May. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Forsythia (Golden Bell)

The Forsythias, or Golden Bells, come into bloom the first warm days of spring, and their masses of bright yellow flowers are one of the most striking features of the landscape at that time.



Hypericum aureum (See page 56)

FORSYTHIA, continued

FORTUNEI (Fortune's Golden Bell). Of graceful, upright habit, this variety is one of the best.

INTERMEDIA. Bright golden yellow flowers on slender, arching branches; foliage a rich, glossy green.

Intermedia spectabilis. More upright than the preceding; flowers a clear yellow.

SUSPENS A (Drooping Golden Bell). Flowers like the above, but of slender, drooping habit. Suitable for planting on banks or walls, where the long branches may trail.

VIRIDISSIMA. A fine variety, with leaves and bark a deep green. Flowers deep yellow, blooming a little later than the above.

Halesia (Snowdrop, or Silver Bell Tree)

TETRAPTERA. A desirable tall-growing shrub or small tree, covered with pretty white, bell-shaped flowers in May. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Halimodendron

ARGENTEUM SIBIRICUM. A new, wide-spreading shrub from Asia; slender branches; small silvery blue-green foliage, and an abundance of pale violet or rosy purple flowers in early summer. It is a distinct shrub, having a graceful airiness quite unusual; hardy, and suited to dry places. \$1.50 each.

Hamamelis (Witch-Hazel)

VIRGINIANA. Our native Witch-Hazel. A tall-growing shrub, reaching a height of 6 to 8 feet, with very large, dark green foliage and yellow flowers late in the autumn or early winter.

Hydrangea

ARBORESCENS grandiflora. A beautiful American shrub, bearing large heads of snow-white flowers from June to August. Thrives in moist soil in partial shade or full sun.

CINEREA sterilis. A magnificent new shrub introduced by the Arnold Arboretum with dark bluish green foliage, pubescent underneath, growing 5 to 6 feet high. Flower-heads white, 5 to 7 inches across, with flowers about 1½ inches in diameter. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

PANICULATA grandiflora. The best-known and most popular shrub in cultivation. Immense panicles of white flowers, remaining in good condition for weeks. Late summer.

Hypericum

ARNOLDIANUM. Stocky, full grower, attaining a height of 4 to 6 feet, and covered with clear yellow flowers in midseason.

AUREUM (St. John's Wort). Stiff, dense habit, with top gracefully globular; bright yellow flowers in July and August.

DAWSONIANUM. A new variety, and one of the most profuse bloomers. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

DENSIFLORUM. Bears large corymbs of flowers; flowers measure ½ inch across.

GALIOIDES. Flowers of clear yellow, borne in large numbers, singly, or in cymes.

LOBOCARPUM. Yellow flowers, borne in an elongated panicle.

Ilex

See also Evergreen Shrubs

VERTICILLATA (American Black Alder). Of special value for its vivid red berries retained well into the winter. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Jasminum

NUDIFLORUM (Naked - flowering Jasmine). Rich, golden yellow, fragrant flowers, blooming in spring before foliage appears. Can be trained as a vine.

Koelreuteria (Varnish Tree)

PANICULATA. A small, round-headed, hardy tree from China, valuable for its brilliant golden blossoms produced in July. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

Ligustrum (Privet)

AMURENSE (Amoor Privet). A hardy variety, similar to the California Privet, but with smaller leaves; nearly evergreen.

IBOTA. A desirable decorative shrub and hedge plant. Considered as being the hardiest of all Privets.

LIGUSTRUM, continued

OVALIFOLIUM (California Privet). A hardy variety of fine habit and almost evergreen foliage, much used for hedges. Often grown as formal specimens sheared to any desired shape, where boxwood is not hardy. California Privet is considered one of the best hedge plants. In quantity for hedges, refer to page 66.

REGELIANUM (Regel's Privet). A very valuable hardy shrub of low growth and horizontal, bending branches, completely covered in winter with small black berries. Very ornamental when planted in combination with *Berberis Thunbergii* and other berry-bearing plants, and may be used planted in masses to completely cover banks or terraces.

QUIHOU (Japanese Privet). Spreading in habit; foliage narrow, willow-like, nearly evergreen.

VULGARE (Common Privet). Nearly evergreen, leaves taking on purplish tinge in fall; white flowers appear in dense panicles, followed by black fruit. Foliage heavier and stems stronger growing than the California Privet.

Lonicera (Chamæcerasus)

Upright Bush Honeysuckle

The Bush Honeysuckles are nearly all of dense, upright habit, and are among the most effective shrubs for mass planting. The most of them are followed, after their season of bloom, by very handsome red fruit, which remains a long time.

BELLA albid. One of the finest shrubs in cultivation. Fine white flowers in May, followed by a great profusion of scarlet berries remaining nearly all summer.

FRAGRANTISSIMA (Fragrant Upright Honeysuckle). A splendid shrub, with deep green foliage and very fragrant, small flowers appearing before the leaves. Foliage almost evergreen.

MAACKII. One of the finest of all; grows 6 to 8 feet and is quite spreading; flowers are large and white, borne well above the leaves, and are followed well into the fall by scarlet fruit. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

MINUTIFLORA. Small, narrow leaves make this variety distinct, showing off the fruit, even in midsummer.

MORROWII. A fine Japanese variety, with spreading habit and very handsome dark red fruit.

RUPRECHTIANA. Of tall growth, with white flowers, followed by orange-colored fruits; very distinct and unusual.

STANDISHII. Earliest of the Honeysuckles, with blush-white flowers, followed by scarlet fruits; semi-evergreen.

TATARICA grandiflora (Tartarian Honeysuckle). A beautiful shrub of very vigorous growth, producing large, white flowers and red fruits.

Tatarica grandiflora rosea. A variety of upright habit, with large, pink flowers and red fruits.

Tatarica lutea. Similar to type; yellow fruits.

Tatarica sibirica (*L. tatarica rubra*). Similar to type, but with scarlet flowers and fruits.



Lilacs, in variety, can be used to advantage in borders with Viburnum, Philadelphus, and Spirea
This group is in beautiful Wyomissing

New Hybrid Lilacs

Among the shrubs in every old garden, the Lilacs, or Syringa, have always been the chief feature, admired by all and universally loved for the many old associations and tender sentiment woven about them.

Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y., has the largest collection of Lilacs in America. They form one of the chief attractions there, and it is stated that last spring fully 175,000 people came to see the Lilacs in Highland Park, many excursions being run from distant points for that purpose. There is a similar collection of Lilacs at the Arnold Arboretum, in Boston, also visited each year by many thousands, showing the intense popular interest taken in them.

In my new specimen grounds, I have started a similar collection, and look forward with keen anticipation to a "Lilac time" in Wyomissing that will be well worth a visit.

Our gardens have been wonderfully enriched during late years as the result of the work of the late Victor Lemoine, of Nancy, France, who was probably the world's most skillful hybridizer. Among the many species and varieties of plants for which we are indebted to him are the many wonderful new hybrid Lilacs, the beauty of which can be appreciated only by the comparatively few who have seen them. The large, single flowers of some of the varieties are almost an inch in diameter; there are many double and semi-double varieties, some with elegantly twisted and curled petals, others perfectly formed, reflexed, and incurved. Some are borne on tapered panicles a foot in length, while others are much branched, forming huge bouquets.

The season of bloom has been prolonged by the addition of earlier and later varieties. The colors range from pure white, cream, pale azure-blue, and lavender, to deep blue, purple, and dark blackish maroon. All are delightfully fragrant, and much more prolific bloomers than the common kind, which blooms freely only after attaining considerable age, while young plants of the new hybrid varieties, 2 to 3 feet high, bloom profusely. All are equally as hardy in every section of the country as the older common kinds.

It has been very difficult to obtain these varieties on their own roots, the new varieties usually offered in this country being budded on privet, which renders them short-lived, or grafted on the common Lilac, the suckers from which soon smother out the graft. For these reasons, budded Lilacs are of little value, unless they are budded so low that, by deep planting, they may eventually become established on their own roots.

The new Lilacs I offer are all own-root stock, the only satisfactory kind. The demand for these is so great that it has been impossible to work up a stock of very large-sized plants, and those we offer, with a few exceptions, are medium sized, varying in height from 2 to 4 feet, according to variety. Where the purchaser is not particular about the variety, but especially wishes large plants, I can usually supply them, if the selection is left to me.



Typical truss of French Lilacs

Double-flowered Lilacs

ABEL CARRIERE. Large; blue; quite new. \$2 each.

BELLE DE NANCY. Brilliant satiny rose, white center; a fine variety, very free bloomer. \$1 each.

COLBERT. Large; dark purple-crimson. \$1 ea.

ETOILE DE MAI. Very large; crimson-violet, reverse of the petals white. Early. \$1 each.

JEAN BART. Medium-sized trusses of vinous rose or violet flowers. Flowers very distinctly formed with sharp-pointed petals. Good bloomer and very fragrant. \$1.50 each.

JEANNE D'ARC. Fine, large-flowered white. \$2.50 each.

JULES SIMON. Very large flowers and trusses; lilac-mauve, passing to pale azure. \$3 each.

LAMARCK. Very large panicles of rosy lilac flowers. \$1 each.

MME. CASIMIR PERIER. Large; white; one of the most popular varieties. \$1 each.

MME. JULES FINGER. Fine new variety; large trusses of satiny rose flowers. \$2.50 each.

MME. LEON SIMON. Large; rosy lilac; the flowers are in fine trusses. \$1 each.

MARECHAL LANNES. New. Very large trusses and semi-double flowers lilaceous clear violet. Buds carmine-violet. \$3 each.

PRESIDENT CARNOT. Medium-sized trusses of very light lilac-blue. \$1.50 each.

DOUBLE-FLOWERED LILACS, continued

PRESIDENT LOUBET. Bright crimson-purple, buds carmine. Very compact trusses. \$2 each.

PRINCESS CLEMENTINE. New. A variety with extra-large trusses of pure white flowers. A very profuse bloomer. \$2 each.

SENATOR VOLLAND. Large panicles of bright rose-colored flowers. \$1 each.

VIVIAND MOREL. A new variety with clear bluish lilac flowers. \$2 each.

WALDECK-ROUSSEAU. Immense trusses, 10 inches in length; large flowers; lilac-rose, with white center. One of the best of its color. \$2 each.

Single-flowered

BERTHA DAMMANN. One of the best pure white single varieties with large trusses of individual flowers of unusual size. \$1 each.

CONGO. Long spikes; deep red-purple. I recommend this very highly. \$1.50 each.

EDMOND BOSSIER. Dark violet to metallic-violet flowers. Extra-large trusses. \$2 each.

HUGO KOSTER. New. An improvement on Charles X. Early-flowering, with large, full, bluish violet trusses; a good forcing variety. \$2 each.

LAMARTINE. New. Very elegant panicles of single, mauve-pink flowers; very showy; early-flowering. Strong grower and free bloomer. \$2.50 ea.

L'ONCLE TOM. Large trusses of dark violaceous purple flowers. \$1 each.

LOVANIENSIS. Silvery pink. \$1 each.

LUCIE BALTET. A variety of unique coloring. Trusses of coppery old-rose single flowers. \$2 each.

LUDWIG SPAETH. Very dark crimson-purple; one of the darkest. \$1 each.

MME. FLORENT STEPMAN. Large, handsome, very long-pointed trusses of pure white flowers. \$2 each.

MELIDE LAURENT. Fine variety; bright rose flowers. \$2.50 each.

MONTGOLFIER. New variety with reddish purple-violet flowers. \$2 each.

MONGE. New. Enormous panicles of very dark metallic purple flowers. \$2 each.

TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE. Long, cylindrical trusses; very dark maroon-purple; the darkest and most brilliant of all; fine. \$2.50 each.

VOLCAN. Very large, ruby-red flowers. \$1 each.

Various Lilac Species

JOSIKÆA. A distinct late-flowering Asiatic species, forming a small tree, with large, shining leaves and purple flowers in June after other Lilacs have passed. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

PEKINENSIS. Grows 15 feet high with slender branches and creamy white flowers in June. \$1 each.

PERSICA. A fine old variety of dwarf, bushy habit, with very fragrant purple flowers and loose panicles. One of the most desirable species. Blooms in late spring. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

VARIOUS LILACS, continued

Persica rubra major. Long panicles of reddish flowers. \$1 each.

VULGARIS. The well-known, old-fashioned Lilac. Dense panicles of fragrant purple flowers in May. Still a favorite notwithstanding the strong appeal of the hybrid varieties. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Vulgaris alba. The common white form with pure white, fragrant flowers. A fitting companion for the purple variety. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

WILSONII. Species with brown-black stems; panicles of huge size, of lilac-mauve color. A new variety of great merit. \$1.50 each.

New and Scarce Lilacs

These are nearly all of recent introduction, with the exception of a few old varieties of which we only have a limited stock. All of these Lilacs are accurately described in our eighth edition of **Farr's Hardy Plant Specialties**, the price of which is \$1.

Alphonse Laval.	\$2 50
Arthur Wm. Paul.	2 00
Bergen.	3 00
Boussaingault.	2 00
C. B. Van Nes.	2 50
Chailet.	3 50
Charles Baltet.	3 50
Charles Joly.	1 50
Charles Sargent.	2 50
Charles X.	2 00
Claude Bernard.	3 50
Cærulea superba.	1 50
Comte de Kerchone.	4 00
Comtesse H. de Choiseul.	3 50
Condorcet.	3 50
Crampel.	1 00
Croncels.	2 50
Dame Blanche.	3 50
Danton.	4 00
Decaisne.	4 00
Decorative.	3 00
De Saussure.	2 50
Des Fontaines.	3 50
Deuil d'Emile Galle.	1 50
Diderot.	2 00
Dr. Breitschneider.	4 00
Dr. Charles Jacob.	3 00
Dr. Maillot.	2 50
Dr. Noble.	3 00
Dr. Troyanowski.	2 00
Dr. Von Regel.	2 50
Emile Lemoine.	2 50
Emile Liebig.	3 50
Edmond About.	1 50
Georges Bellair.	4 00
Giraldi.	4 00
Gloire Croncels.	3 00
Gloire de la Rochelle.	2 50
Gloire de Lorraine.	3 50
Goliath.	4 00
Guizot.	3 00
Henri Martin.	2 50
Hippolyte Maringer.	3 50
Hyacinthenflora.	3 00
Jacques Calot.	3 50
Jean Mace.	2 50
Jules Ferry.	2 00
La Place.	4 00
La Tour d'Auvergne.	2 00
Le Gaulois.	2 50
Leon Gambetta.	3 50

Leon Mathiesi.	\$2 50
Leon Simon.	1 50
Leopold II.	2 50
Lume.	3 00
Louis Henry.	2 50
Macrostachia.	1 50
Mme. Abel Chatenay.	1 00
Mme. Antoine Buchner.	3 50
Mme. Briot.	2 50
Mme. Casimir Perier.	1 00
Mme. Francisque Morel.	5 00
Mme. de Miller.	2 50
Mme. Henri Guillot.	2 50
Mme. Lemoine.	1 50
Mme. Vilmorin.	2 50
Marceau.	3 00
Marc Micheli.	1 50
Marechal de Bassompierre.	1 50
Marie Legraye.	1 50
Maxime Cornu.	1 00
Maximowicz.	1 50
Michel Buchner.	3 00
Mirabeau.	2 50
Mireille.	3 00
Miss Ellen Willmott.	4 50
Montaigne.	5 00
Obelisque.	3 00
Olivier de Serres.	2 00
Paul Thirion.	3 00
Philemon.	2 50
Planchon.	3 00
President Grevy.	1 50
President Lambeau.	2 00
President Massard.	2 00
President Poincare.	4 00
President Viger.	3 00
Prince de Beauveau.	2 00
Reaumer.	2 50
Reine Elizabeth.	3 00
Rene Jarry Desloges.	5 00
Siebold.	1 50
Souv. de Henri Simon.	4 00
Souv. de l'Thibault.	3 50
Stadtgartner Rothpletz.	3 00
Tombouctou.	2 00
Vauban.	3 00
Victor Lemoine.	2 50
Virginite.	3 50
Von Olerschott.	2 50
William Robinson.	2 00

N.B. Packing charges at cost on Lilacs and other shrubs on orders amounting to less than \$10.

Morus

ACIDOSA (Chinese Mulberry). A new shrub growing 8 to 10 ft. high, perfectly hardy, bearing edible fruits. It is valuable for planting in chicken-yards and has been thus far immune from insects. \$1.50 each.

ALBA pendula (Tea's Weeping Mulberry). A weeping form, grafted on stems. Unique and graceful as lawn specimens. 6-ft. specimens, \$4 each.

Magnolia

The Magnolias all make beautiful specimens, showing to fine advantage on the lawn or border and forming a beautiful contrast which may be heightened by planting them against a background of evergreens. When in bloom in early spring, they produce a grand effect and fill the atmosphere with their rich perfume. They should always be planted in the spring—never in the fall. I send them out with large balls of earth tied in burlap.

ACUMINATA (Cucumber Tree). A pyramidal-growing tree; large leaves; greenish white flowers followed by rose-colored fruits. 3 to 4 ft., \$2 each, \$15 for 10.

GLAUCA (Sweet Swamp or White Bay). A very desirable shrub with handsome, glossy foliage and very sweetly scented, creamy white flowers, which remain in bloom a long time; thrives in a moist ground. 3 to 4 ft., \$4 each, \$37.50 for 10.

SOULANGEANA. Flowers 5 to 6 inches in diameter, white, flushed rose on the outside. 3 to 3½ ft., \$5 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$7.50 each.

Soulangeana alba superba. Large, pure white flowers. 3 to 3½ ft., \$5 each.

Philadelphus (Mock Orange)

The old, sweet-scented *Philadelphus coronarius*, or Mock Orange, has long been a close rival of the lilac in popularity, and in the production of new varieties through hybridization, Mr. Lemoine has accomplished almost as great results as he has done with the lilacs.

There is great variation, both in the habit of growth of the different varieties and in their form of bloom. There are many dwarf varieties, with slender, arching branches and small foliage; others have very large foliage and vigorous, upright habit of growth, forming larger shrubs; but all are refined and beautiful, and the different species and varieties can be grouped together most effectively. At Highland Park and in the Arnold Arboretum, the collection of *Philadelphus* is second in importance only to that of the lilacs.

ALBATRE. (Lem.) Extremely floriferous in the way of the beautiful variety *Virginal*, the slender branches bearing large, full, double, pure white flowers, produced in dense panicles. It often produces a few single flowers along with the double ones. \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

PHILADELPHUS, continued

AUREA. A variety of moderate growth, with golden foliage and small white flowers. 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

AVALANCHE. (Lem.) Large, fragrant flowers on slender, gracefully arching branches. 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

BANNIERE. (Lem.) Extra-large, snow-white flowers 2½ inches in diameter, with two or three rows of petals; erect, strong grower. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

BOUQUET BLANC. (Lem.) Tall, erect grower, with coarse foliage; large, double or semi-double flowers, in dense clusters of a dozen or more at the axils of the leaves. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

CORONARIUS. The old-fashioned, sweet-scented Mock Orange, forming a large bush and attaining a height of 10 feet. Large white flowers. 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Coronarius flore-pleno. Similar to *P. coronarius*, but having semi-double flowers. 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

DAME BLANCHE. (Lem.) Small foliage; upright branches, covered with semi-double, fringed flowers, creamy white; very fragrant. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

GLACIER. (Lem.) Strong, erect grower; clusters of double white flowers, set in panicles having the appearance of one enormous double flower. \$1.50 each.

GRANDIFLORUS. Similar to *P. coronarius*, but having larger flowers without fragrance. 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

MONT BLANC. (Lem.) Tall grower, with slender, upright branches covered with medium-sized, pure white flowers; very fragrant. 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

NORMA. (Lem.) One of the finest varieties, attaining a height of 10 feet. Large, single flowers. Award of Merit, R.H.S., June 7, 1913. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

PEKINENSIS brachybotrys. A new species from China; very floriferous; panicles of large, sweet-scented flowers. \$1.50 each.

ROMEO. (Lem.) A strong grower; flowers creamy white, with a purple blotch. Not perfectly hardy north of Philadelphia. \$1.50 each.

ROSACE. (Lem.) Large, semi-double, pure white flowers, 3 inches in diameter, with two or three rows of thick petals of creamy white; extremely fragrant. Upright habit. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

SATSUMANUS (*P. coronarius acuminatus*). Japanese variation from *P. coronarius*, having small, coarse leaves. \$1 each.

SPLENDENS. New variety of distinct worth. Large white flowers in profusion. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

PHILADELPHUS, continued

VIRGINAL. (Lem.) Without prejudice in any way to the other varieties of Philadelphia, I am strongly inclined to believe that this new introduction is one of the most beautiful and desirable white sorts. The flowers are unusually large, occasionally double crested, with round petals and of the purest snow white. The blooms are in clusters of five to seven and are sweetly scented. The variety has been granted a First-Class Certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society. \$2 each.

VOIE LACTEE. (Lem.) Snow-white flowers, with conspicuous golden stamens; vigorous grower, bearing quantities of immensely large flowers. Late blooming. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Potentilla

FRUTICOSA (Cinquefoil). A desirable shrub, thriving either in dry or wet soil, producing bright yellow flowers throughout the summer; excellent for rockeries.

Prunus (Plum and Almond)

TOMENTOSA. A new variety, growing into a small tree of upright, branching growth; a very attractive variety with small leaves and literally covered with small, bluish white flowers in early spring; very scarce. 3-ft. plants, \$2 each.

Pyrus (Flowering Crab)

These make specimens of wonderful beauty and should be more frequently used.

IOENS'S BECHTELI (Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab). A double form of the wild prairie or western Crab Apple. It forms a small tree covered in early spring with large, double flowers 2 inches in diameter, delicate pink in color and of delicious fragrance. 3 to 4 ft., \$2 each, \$15 for 10.

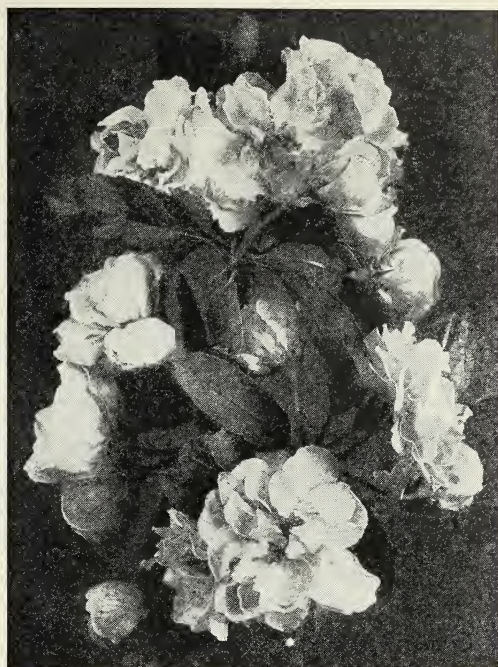
NIEDZWETZKYANA (Pink Siberian Crab). Showy, deep pink flowers; purplish fruit; very fine and ornamental. 4 to 5 ft., \$2 each, \$15 for 10.

PULCHERRIMA floribunda. Can be grown as a large shrub. Many single flowers; beautiful carmine in bud and white when open; ornamental fruit in autumn. 4 to 5 ft., \$2 each, \$18.50 for 10.

Pulcherrima floribunda atrosanguinea. Dark carmine buds in great profusion; flowers crimson. 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

PARKMANNII. From Japan. An irregular-shaped tree, with branches so slender that they bend in graceful fashion with the weight of the deep rose, semi-double flowers and carmine buds. 3 to 4 ft., \$2 each, \$15 for 10.

SARGENTII. A new variety; large, pure white flowers followed by large dark red fruits; of low spreading habit, suitable for banks. 3 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.



Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab

PYRUS, continued

SCHEIDECKERI. A double-flowering variety, similar to *P. floribunda*, with double, light rose flowers. 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

SPECTABILIS roseo-plena (Chinese Flowering Crab). The pink variety; very showy. 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

Rhamnus (Buckthorn)

CATHARTICA. A fine, hardy, robust shrub, with handsome, dark green foliage and white flowers; small black fruits.

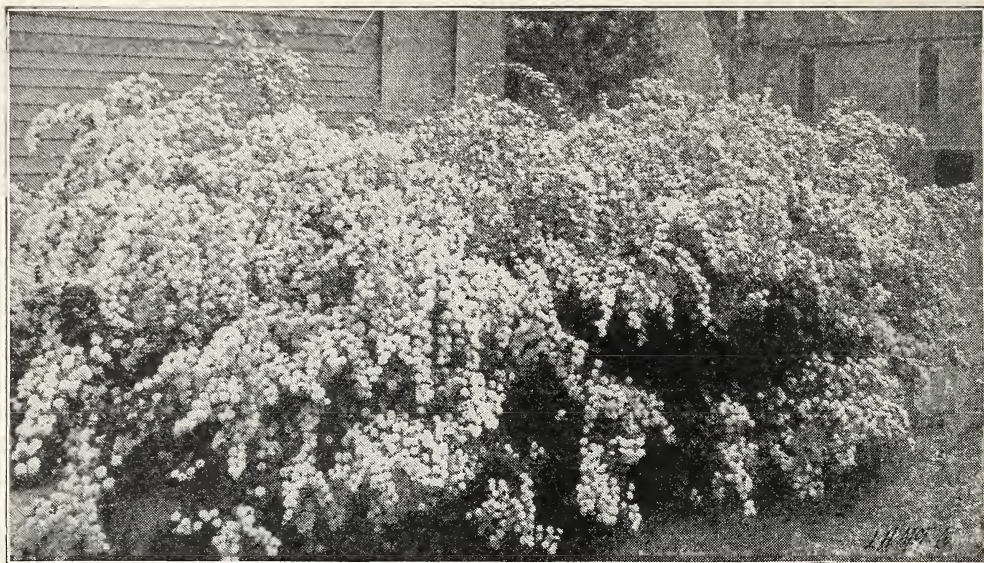
FRANGULA (Black Thorn). Of tall, spreading habit, with clean, dark green leaves; fruits red, turning black.

Rhus (Sumac)

AROMATICA (Fragrant Sumac). A spreading shrub, with pretty lobed leaves; small clusters of yellow flowers, followed by bright red fruits; suitable especially for undergrowth and for rocky slopes.

COPALLINA (Shining Sumac). A large shrub with shining foliage, turning crimson in fall; scarlet fruit; suitable for sandy soils.

COTINUS atropurpurea (Smoke Tree; Purple Fringe). A large-growing shrub forming a round-headed bush. Very effective as specimens. Large panicles of mist-like purple flowers. 75 cts. each.



Spiraea Vanhouttei

Rhodotypos (White Kerria)

KERRIOIDES. A Japanese shrub of medium size, with handsome foliage and large, single, white flowers the latter part of May, succeeded by numerous small, blackberry-like seeds.

Rubus

ODORATUS (Flowering Raspberry). A fine plant for massing in semi-wild borders. Very ornamental foliage and rich rosy purple flowers in June.

Sambucus (Elderberry)

LACINIATA. A variety with very finely cut green leaves.

NIGRA aurea (*N. folius luteus*). Golden Elder. White heads of flowers; purplish red berries; golden yellow foliage that makes a fine contrast among other shrubs.

Sophora

JAPONICA (Japanese Pagoda Tree). A handsome tree with graceful foliage bearing long, loose panicles of yellowish white, pea-shaped flowers in August. Conspicuous in winter on account of its dark green bark. A distinct and beautiful tree for lawn planting. 4 to 6 ft., \$2 each, \$15 for 10.

Sorbus

AUCUPARIA (European Mountain Ash). An excellent tree of compact habit, covered in summer with clusters of red berries. 6 to 8 ft., \$2 each, \$18.50 for 10.

Spiraea

AITCHISONII (*Sorbaria Aitchisonii*). Ash-Leaf Spirea. A new variety, with beautiful, ash-like foliage and graceful, slender stems surrounded by panicles of white flowers. Good for lawn planting.

ARGUTA. A dwarf variety; feathery foliage and profusion of pure white flowers in early May. Excellent for bordering taller shrubs.

BILLIARDII. Of stiff, upright growth; brown, hairy branches, doubly-toothed leaves, and bright pink, feathery flowers in July and August; distinct.

Billiardii alba. The white variety of the above.

BUMALDA, Anthony Waterer. Bright crimson; blooms all summer if the old flower-heads are removed.

LINDLEYANA (*Sorbaria Lindleyana*). A finer variety of *S. Aitchisonii*. Very new and rare. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

MARGARITÆ. A variety growing to 5 feet, bearing large corymbs of bright pink flowers. Similar to Anthony Waterer except its being pink and grows larger. Handsome and very beautiful.

PRUNIFOLIA flore-pleno (Bridal Wreath). An old favorite, producing an abundance of double, white flowers on slender branches in spring. A rather tall grower.

THUNBERGII (Snow Garland). A very graceful shrub with very fine foliage, and covered with white flowers the beginning of May.

VANHOUTTEI (Bridal Bower). The most showy and popular of all the Spireas. Beautiful foliage at all times, and a foundation of snow-white bloom in May and June.

Stephanandra

FLEXUOSA (Lace Shrub). A graceful, medium-sized shrub, clothed to the ground with beautiful, hawthorn-like foliage, tinged with red in spring.

Symphoricarpos (Waxberry)

HEYERI (Wolfberry). An ornamental upright shrub with stiff branches; small, pinkish white flowers, followed by white berries.

RACEMOSUS (Snowberry). A well-known shrub, with small pink flowers, and large white berries that hang to the plants well into the winter.

VULGARIS (Indian Currant; Coral Berry). A medium-sized shrub of graceful habit; small foliage and flowers; purple fruit which hangs all winter.

Viburnum (Snowball)

The Viburnums are all shrubs of fine form and handsome foliage which colors beautifully in autumn, and are extensively used in landscape work.

ACERIFOLIUM (Maple-leaved Viburnum). Attractive leaves, giving a small tree-like effect; flowers in flat clusters in early spring, followed by dark autumn berries. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

DENTATUM. Bright green foliage; broad heads of white flowers in May, followed by bluish black fruits. Thrives in moist soil and semi-shade.

LANTANA. Thick, dark green foliage, downy on the under side; white flowers; bright red fruits, changing to black.

MOLLE (Soft-leaved Viburnum). A native shrub resembling *V. dentatum*, but with larger foliage; white flowers, appear later than other Viburnums.

OPULUS (Bush Cranberry). A very ornamental, large-sized shrub, with white flowers and conspicuous brilliant red berries, resembling cranberries, which remain until destroyed by late frosts.

Opulus sterile (Common Snowball). An old favorite in every garden, with large, globular heads of white flowers. For lawn planting this shrub has a high value. Very attractive.

PLICATUM (Japanese Snowball). One of the choicest hardy shrubs. Handsome, dark foliage and large, perfect balls of pure white flowers.

TOMENTOSUM. Spreading branches with large, flat cymes of pure white flowers, followed by decorative scarlet fruits which turn to black. A beautiful variety with handsome foliage.

RHYTIDOPHYLLUM. A Chinese introduction with very large, beautiful, dark green foliage, 8 to 9 inches long by 2 or more inches broad, which is almost evergreen. The terminal shoots have clusters of yellowish white flowers, producing in September dark red fruits. Should be planted in a sheltered situation in the North. \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

SIEBOLDII. One of the largest and most handsome sorts; heads of creamy white flowers, followed by gorgeous red berries. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

VIBURNUM, continued

SARGENTII. A variety introduced from China; similar to *V. Opulus*, but a more upright and dense grower, and with conspicuous reddish bark and brilliant red fruit. The flowers are a little larger than those of *V. Opulus*. \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Weigelas (Diervilla)

FLORIDA (rosea). Early; floriferous; flowers pale to deep rose; strong grower; perfectly hardy.

HYBRIDA, Eva Rathke. (Rathke.) Flowers brilliant crimson; the favorite red variety; continuous bloomer.

Hybrida, Le Printemps. Strong grower; flesh-rose. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

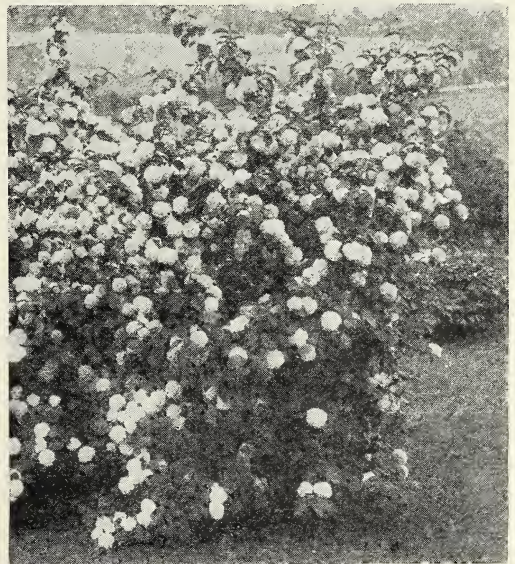
Hybrida, Othello. Dark maroon. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

JAPONICA. Introduced by Max Leichtlin. Flowers in very large clusters about May 10; clear rose, base of the tube carmine. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

SESSILIFOLIA. Blooms in late June; flowers yellow; a distinct and new introduction, growing to 5 feet. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

STYRIACA. A free-flowering species with slightly arched branches almost completely covered with clear red flowers which turn to strawberry-red. June-July. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

VARIEGATA. Silvery variegated leaves; flowers bluish-white. One of the best variegated-leaved plants, the peculiar markings of the leaves making it fine for contrasting with green-leaved shrubs in the border planting. 60 cts. each.



Viburnum Sieboldii

Evergreen Shrubs

All evergreen trees and shrubs are carefully dug and packed with a ball of original earth, securely wrapped in burlap. This is the proper, and only safe way, to handle Evergreens.

Azalea

Azaleas are now classed botanically as rhododendrons and require the same soil and treatment. They are very showy plants and many of the new introductions from Japan are especially desirable. All Azaleas are extremely handsome shrubs and are always effective.

HINODIGIRI. A compact-growing variety, with beautiful, evergreen foliage and brilliant crimson flowers, produced in great masses. 12 to 15 in., \$3 each, \$25 for 10.

JAPONICA alba (*R. ledifolium leucanthum*). A beautiful variety, with evergreen foliage and with white flowers as large as the florists' *A. indica*. Perfectly hardy. 12 to 15 in., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

Buxus (Boxwood)

BUSHES—untrimmed.	Each	10	100
10 to 12 inches.....	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$85 00
15 to 18 inches.....	2 25	17 50	
21 to 24 inches.....	4 50	35 00	
3-foot specimens,	\$10 to 15	00	

PYRAMIDS.	Each
3½-foot spread.....	\$10 00
4-foot spread.....	12 50
4½-foot spread.....	15 00

Special prices on selected specimens

SUFFRUTICOSA. The well-known Box edging used in formal gardens. 4 to 5 in. \$12.50 per 100, \$100 per 1,000.

Calluna

VULGARIS (Scotch Heather). A low, evergreen bush covered with rose-colored flowers. Suitable for rockeries, hillsides, sandy places, etc. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Vulgaris alba. As above, but white flowers. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Evonymus (Euonymus)

RADICANS. A splendid evergreen creeping plant, with pretty, deep green, small foliage. A rather slow-growing but useful plant for covering low stone walls or stumps, or as an edging plant, for which purpose it can be kept closely clipped. 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Radicans acuta. Smaller leaves than the ordinary type. 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Radicans, Silver Gem. A handsome variety, with beautiful, silvery white foliage with green markings. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Radicans variegata (Variegated Creeping Evonymus). A variegated form of *Radicans*. Like the preceding, but with beautifully variegated white-and-green foliage. 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

EVONYMUS, continued

Radicans vegeta (Evergreen Bittersweet). True. This very handsome variety has broad, shining leaves and handsome scarlet fruits. The most desirable variety for covering walls and rocky places, and for the rock-garden. *E. radicans* and all of its varieties may be used as low-spreading shrubs, but become climbers, attaining a height of 20 feet, if planted where they can cling to trees or high walls. 2-yr.-old plants, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 3-yr.-old plants, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Ilex

See also Deciduous Shrubs

CRENATA (Japanese Holly). Hardy as far north as New York. Its compact growth and beautiful dark green foliage and stems make it ideal for planting among other small evergreens. Also effective as a low evergreen hedge. 12 to 15 in., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10; 18 to 24 in., \$3 each, \$25 for 10.

OPACA (American Holly). A slow-growing shrub or small tree, with short spreading branches; large, shining thorny leaves; brilliant red berries in winter. 12 to 15 in., \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10; 18 to 24 in., \$3 each, \$25 for 10.

Mahonia

AQUIFOLIUM (Holly-leaved Mahonia). A bushy shrub with many ascending branches and compound leaves, fresh green tinged purple in summer, changing to a beautiful red-bronze in fall; yellow flowers in May, similar to barberry blossoms. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

JAPONICA (Japanese Mahonia). Leaflets very broad and smooth, flowers yellow, in long clusters, followed by blue-black berries; low-growing, and suitable for shade. 1 ft., \$1.75 each, \$15 for 10.

Osmanthus

AQUIFOLIUM. Beautiful evergreen shrubs; glistening, dark green foliage, similar to the holly, with clusters of small, very fragrant, white flowers. This, the hardest species, can be grown in sheltered positions as far north as New York and Massachusetts. 1 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Pachysandra

TERMINALIS (Japanese Spurge). One of the best ground-covers for shrub borders, under evergreens or large trees. Grows 8 to 10 inches high, forming a carpet of rich green, covered with greenish white flowers in spring. Plant one foot apart. 4 to 6 in., \$2 for 10, \$15 for 100.



Retaining walls often present difficult problems to the landscape architect. Here in beautiful Wyomissing the problem has been solved with *Evonymus vegeta* and *Lonicera*

Choice Hardy Climbers and Vines

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QUINATA. A graceful vine, with neat, small foliage. Violet-brown flowers, with a pleasant cinnamon odor. Strong, field-grown plants, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Ampelopsis

ENGELMANNII (Engelmann's Creeper). Similar to *A. quinquefolia*, but smaller and more dense foliage. Field-grown plants, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

QUINQUEFOLIA (Virginia Creeper; American Ivy). One of the best climbers for covering trees, trellises, arbors, etc. Its deep green foliage assumes brilliant shades of yellow, crimson, and scarlet in the fall. Strong plants, 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

VEITCHII (Boston Ivy). The most popular climber for covering brick- or stone-work, to which it clings tenaciously without support. Extra-strong plants, field-grown, 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; potted plants, 1-yr., 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Bignonia

GRANDIFLORA (Trumpet Vine). Large flowers of deep orange-red. A useful vine for covering old stumps and rock-work; it will cling to brick- or stone-work without support. Extra-heavy, field-grown plants, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

RADICANS. Handsome, dark red, trumpet-shaped flowers, freely produced. Extra heavy, field-grown plants, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

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ARTICULATUS (Japanese Bittersweet). Fruit in clusters similar to the American variety, but borne in greater profusion. Field-grown plants, 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

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LYCIUM, continued

plish flowers in summer, followed by abundant scarlet berries. Especially adapted to trailing over banks and overhanging walls, or may be trained in an upright position. 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

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AUBERTII. A beautiful new woody climber, bearing great, feathery sprays of white flowers at the extremities of the branches through summer and fall. The clusters are useful for autumn decorations, as they remain in good condition for some time. Pot-grown plants, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

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18 to 24 in.	5 50	45 00
2 to 3 ft.	7 00	60 00
CYDONIA japonica (Japanese Quince). 18 to 24 in.	4 50	35 00
DEUTZIA crenata magnifica . 18 to 24 in.	7 50	60 00
5 to 6 ft.	15 00	120 00

	10	100
LIGUSTRUM lamurense (Privet). 2 to 3 ft.	\$4 50	\$30 00
Ligustrum Ibot. 2 to 3 ft.	4 50	30 00
Ligustrum ovalifolium (California Privet). 12 to 18 in.	60	5 50
18 to 24 in.	80	7 00
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The trailing *Wichuraiana* hybrids, with their slender branches 20 to 30 feet in length, covered with almost evergreen, glossy foliage, and with a mass of blooms in almost every shade known among Roses, may be used most effectively for completely covering sloping banks, terraces, or rocky places. They may also be used staked, as pillar Roses, or to cover pergolas and verandas.

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These classes are perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. Insect pests and fungous diseases may be controlled by spraying frequently with bordeaux-arsenate of lead mixture, at the rate of 8 ounces to 5 gallons of water, applied with any sprayer or with whisk-broom to the under side of the leaves.

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